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# THE NONCONFORMIST.

"The dissidence of dissent and the protestantism of the protestant religion."

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## ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

### CHURCH PROPERTY NATIONAL PROPERTY.

IN our selections from the press will be found an article extracted from the columns of the *Church Intelligencer*. We request our readers to do us the favour of turning to it at once, and of giving it an attentive perusal. It challenges a reply. It shall have it.

Our opponent must allow us one or two preliminary remarks. In entering upon the discussion of a subject, admitted on all hands to be of paramount importance, we feel ourselves justified in stating the course we intend to pursue. We give him credit for having started fairly, in giving entire the article from the *Nonconformist* upon which he has felt it his duty to comment. We shall invariably follow the example he has set. Whenever, in our judgment, we are called upon to controvert his statements, we shall insert them unmutated in our own columns.

We beg to observe that personal references to the editor being a violation of etiquette, constitute that species of weapon which we have no intention to handle—neither is it our purpose to enliven our style by calling our opponent, Mr. Church Intelligencer. If he prefers that mode of conducting the discussion, and thinks it sprightly, whilst we marvel at the singularity of his taste, we have no wish to preclude him from indulging it to any extent he pleases. But we protest against his making us say in his article, what nowhere appears in our own; and converting our statement that "every legal right, which under this system has become property, has, upon its abolition, a reasonable claim upon the state for a fair equivalent," into one which reduces to stark nonsense the whole article from which it would seem to be taken, namely, that "the church has 'a reasonable claim for a fair equivalent,' for whatever the state may take from her." Tricks like this, may discover considerable ingenuity, and afford an opportunity of making a smart hit, but we do not see clearly how they will conduce to the great object of the *Church Intelligencer*—"the spread and prosperity of the church and the truth of God in the British empire, and in the world."

These matters being premised, we proceed to make good, what before we took for granted, that "church property is, in the fullest sense of the term, national property."

If the church of England, "as by law established," has any other title to her revenues than that conferred upon her by act of parliament, they must be her's of her own right. The *Church Intelligencer* implies that they were possessed by the church "before any parliament at all existed." We must beg him to inform us what church he is speaking of. The protestant episcopal establishment, claiming exclusive right to these funds, never had a legal being until the statutes 1 and 2, Edward VI. Tithes were originally set apart for the support of that branch of the Roman church established in this kingdom. By that church they were for centuries enjoyed, until, by act of parliament, 2 and 3, Edward VI., it was provided that if any rector, vicar, perpetual curate, or other priest, should, in future, say mass in the usual manner, and not use the common prayer-book, he should forfeit to the king one year's revenue of his benefice, and be imprisoned for six months; that for a second offence he should be deprived of his benefice and of all his spiritual promotions, and be imprisoned for one whole year; and for a third offence, imprisonment during his natural life; and, further, it authorized patrons to appoint a protestant successor, as if he were dead. If this be not, as we described it, a handing over in trust by parliament her present temporalities to the Anglican church, we must leave the *Church Intelligencer* to tell us more precisely what it is. The original possessors of these funds are by law dispossessed—and by law, authority is given to appoint other men to the enjoyment of them in their stead. The state was either right or wrong in passing this act. If right, then church funds are under its control. If wrong, then the protestant episcopal church, has no title to them.

If our opponent objects to take the acts to which we have referred, as decisive of the question, we beg to call his attention to the 13th Elizabeth, c. 12, excluding from all share in the tithes or any other church property, all persons who will not swear to, and subscribe the articles of the church of England. The effect of this act is just this. The state declares—"You, the clergy, whom I permit to enjoy these revenues, shall obey my commands. The doctrines I am resolved to promulgate are contained in these articles. Preach

them, and I will allow you the pay—deny them, and the funds shall be withheld." Again we say, that if words have any meaning, this is parliament handing over to the church of England temporalities in trust.

That the church does not hold this property of her own right is easily demonstrated. The *Church Intelligencer* says, "It is true that although it has not the right, parliament has the power to take away from the church, all or any portion of her property—but it can never exercise that power only on the same principle, and with the same justice and wisdom as it can take away Mr. Nonconformist's coat from his back, or the property of any individual in the land." This is placing church property on the same footing as individual property—to which the following objections may be urged.

1. Individual property is possessed absolutely—church property only on certain conditions. The clergy are servants of the state, paid their wages for communicating religious instruction after a certain creed. It matters not a rush whether their pension be a pecuniary or a territorial one. Their salary is paid for work presumed to be done; and the non-performance of the work, destroys the only valid title to the pay. This is not the tenure on which individual property is held.

2. Private property is held for the benefit of the person possessing it—church property for the benefit of the country at large.

3. Private property may be disposed of in any way the person possessed of it may consider fit—the revenues of the church are inalienable by the parties enjoying them. It is justly observed by Macintosh, that "it would not be less absurd for the priesthood to exercise such authority over these lands, than it would be for seamen to claim the property of the fleet they manned, or soldiers that of a fortress they garri-soned." In each case the property occupied is that of the state.

4. Quoting further from this illustrious jurisconsult—"It is confessed that no individual priest is a proprietor, and it is not denied that his utmost claim is limited to a possession for life of his stipend. If all the priests taken individually are not proprietors, the priesthood as a body cannot claim any such right—for what is a body but an aggregate of individuals, and what new right can be conveyed by a mere change of name?"

Our opponent will forgive us, and our readers we are confident will not be displeased, if in illustration of this point we cite the language of another authority. Lord Brougham in a speech delivered by him in parliament during the session for 1825, after describing the nature of private property, thus expressed himself—

"But how did the property of the parson at all correspond with this description? He could neither sell it, nor transfer it, nor leave it to whom he pleased; but it passed from him to a successor of whom he knew nothing, and who, perhaps, had been his most mortal enemy. If private property were taken from an individual, the state robbed not only him, but his children, or next heirs; but if the law said to a clerical incumbent, 'the profits of this living shall cease after your death,' who, in whom that clergyman had any interest, was in the smallest degree damaged? Besides, was it not clear that private property was that income for the receipt of which the holder had no duty to perform? The clergy were officers of the state, and like other officers of the state, might be got rid of in proportion as they were no further required. If the church property, as it was called, was private property, why was not the pay of the army and navy personal in an equal degree? And the practice showed how the fact stood. If the tithe was really private property, it could not be meddled with at all."

The *Church Intelligencer* declares, that "inasmuch as the property of the church has been devoted and consecrated to God, and is his especial property, it is far more sinful to rob the church, than it is to rob a private individual." This is taking high ground, but is it safe? Our opponent seems to imply, that the head of the church—we mean our Lord, not the Queen—takes an interest in worldly property for his own sake. Does he mean to affirm, that if the present application of these funds to religious purposes, is found to impede rather than assist the cause of Christianity, the diversion of them from their present channel would incur divine disapprobation? Does God love money better than truth? We grieve that any professed advocate of the gospel should put us under the necessity of asking the question. Besides, if it be especially the property of God, it cannot belong to the clergy, the only sense in which we can understand the term church as used by the *Intelligencer*, unless they can show a clear warrant from heaven for retaining it. The matter stands just thus—here are certain funds devoted ostensibly to the support of the Christian religion; if it be found that the



mode of collection and application is not in consonance with the genius of that religion, and serves, in fact, to secularise and corrupt it, it becomes every lover of truth, to seek to put an end to the arrangement. To talk of the sinfulness of the attempt is to do what the establishment too fatally encourages—it is to confound truth with mammon.

#### THE ENGLISH CONSTITUTION—JUDGE-MADE LAW—AND CHURCH RATES.

ENGLISH lawyers boast that there is no wrong without a remedy. This, like most of their kindred sayings, is a mere boast, and, like the constitution which we talk about, does not really exist.

It is the interest of the aristocracy, and their nominees the clergy, lawyers, magistracy, and placemen, to lead us into the belief that we have a constitution and laws as valuable as they are costly; and the disposition to cheat ourselves into the conviction has enabled them to create a strong impression upon this subject.

Human rights have yet to be won from selfishness in high places, and in the contest for recognition have to bear forward the individual selfishness of those who are inert and resistant in proportion as they are rich and influential. The tendency of great riches and power is to individualise, not to socialise.

Men have desired a constitution, and there is a disposition in the imaginative to believe in the idealities they cherish.

This was strongly manifest in Englishmen in political matters till within the last thirty years; for even poor thoughtless swill-tubs, as the many were then, would, when patted a little, flatter themselves that they were the envy of surrounding nations; and very readily classed those who sought to improve the institutions and laws of England amongst those who did not love their country, because they contended for equal rights and equal laws.

The drunken soldier who ran against a church, and, speaking for his fellow slaves, exclaimed, "Never mind, old lady, we'll stand by you," was a type of those who, with a short and pithy expression, very unlike a blessing, would toast "England for ever; those that don't like it, let them leave it."

But since peace has brought the day of reckoning, and new unions, with the corn laws, are working out the results, any poor creature who should sing "Oh the Roast Beef of Old England," otherwise than in ridicule, would himself be laughed at.

The aristocracy, and their instruments and nominees the clergy, have resisted all progress, and progress is the law of nature and of reason, and therefore the law of God.

What is the result? The aristocracy now exist in fear of the chartists; the middle classes are uneasy, not knowing how or where to place their children; the lower classes are getting more and more alienated from those in better circumstances; and the whole is a mass of unnatural fear, occasioned by bad legislation, proceeding from selfish legislators looking chiefly to sectional interests. Property is represented, and men are not, and the aristocracy will have it so—they must "bide their time," but "the beginning of the end" has commenced.

We should be glad to learn, if we had a constitution to which to turn, what provision there is to prevent the judges from making laws, instead of expounding them, and what remedy we have when they do? Who will point out the chapter and section of the constitution by which a remedy for their legislating, and their evident tendency to legislate more and more, may be obtained.

If we thought that the House of Commons would listen to the petitions of the people on such a subject, we should be much disposed to present one; and to submit, with great respect, but still with great confidence, that the judges have erred in expounding that statute as to church rates which gives the people the power of disputing the validity of those imposts; and we should submit to the House, that, instead of expounding the statute, the judges have added to it.

We shall take this particular statute, and the cases the judges have decided upon it, as a sample of many that have passed before us, because the subject is one which has particularly interested us. We were long before we could bring ourselves to doubt the infallibility of the twelve judges. A reverence for them remained for a time, notwithstanding the powerful reasoning of Bentham against the system, and particularly against judge-made law.

A reverence for them had been in some way impressed upon us in youth, but we believe many who count their years by scores are unable to refer the origin of the past feeling to any better foundation than the scarlet robes, the wig, the attendance of the high sheriffs, the hobbling parade of the poor javelin men, the glory of the trumpeters, and the solemn wickedness of putting men to death, in which the judges, by our "constitution," have been made the chief and responsible actors.

There was a time, but the generations have mostly passed away, when these externals produced impressions which grew with the thoughtless youth into confirmed manhood, getting firmer as he grew older, and becoming perfect in blind reverence and muddy obedience by the time the clod had arrived at the dignity of the yeomanry cavalry, or reached to churchwarden or overseer. But the judges have been too long called upon to administer laws, pressing with dreadful inequality on the poor, to preserve alive a sense of their justice. They have laid down rules for the administration of the laws towards the higher classes, and the magistracy, the "great unpaid," which it is thought operate to protect the one from any serious penalty, and the other from responsibility; whilst the poor and the wretched, who cannot pay money fines, are sent by law to receive a shattered bodies from the tread mill, or to be made insane or imbecile from solitary confinement, or to receive a punishment worse than death, by transportation from their homes and families, for

trifling invasions of property. It is this result of selfish legislation, and the fact that the aristocracy not only make the laws, but practically have the appointment of its administrators, that is fast severing the links by which society has been held together.

Reverence for the law does not exist either amongst the peasants or the operatives; bitterness exists in the minds of the peasantry, occasioned by the severe punishments which are inflicted upon them under the game laws, the wilful trespass acts, and the many other acts by which they are made dependent for justice upon the squirearchy, their landlords. The operatives are discontented from the distress produced by the corn-laws, and the deep-rooted sense of injustice, arising from the denial of the franchise.

This discontent is now spreading rapidly amongst a thoughtful and influential portion of the middle classes, occasioned by the proceedings of the clergy against them to enforce the unjust and unchristian impost of church rates.

Let it always be borne in mind, that what the clergy and the overseers do in these matters, is in effect the doings of the aristocracy, and the landed interest so called.

The clergyman is the tool of the patron, the patron is generally a peer, or connected with that class; they hold the fee simple of the tithes, the church is their warren; they hold the tithes, and the patronage of the army, the navy, the colonies, and of British India, besides the home patronage, as provisions for their families and hangers on. The two sections hold this alternately, and whichever of the sections is in, the other gets a pretty good share of the appointments notwithstanding.

It is impossible that such proceedings as those at Braintree, giving rise to such speeches as were made in that church last Thursday, should not widely spread the dissatisfaction to which we have referred. It is not alone the speeches that are made, but the reflection and thoughtfulness and determination to which the preparation for these meetings gives rise, and the spirit of union which is constantly brought into action, that will shake the church and state alliance, and make men urge and welcome the coming change.

The judges who decided in the former Braintree case, will yet wish, we think, that they had not travelled out of the record, to hint at a judgment upon a case not before them.

We feel confident that the churchwardens had no legal authority to make a rate. We shall advert to this subject again.

In the mean time we strongly recommend the dissenters of Braintree to dwell upon the excellent scriptural reasoning of Mr. George Courtauld, and obey the teaching of the new testament in preference to the ecclesiastical monition.

#### THE LATE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

"WHERESOEVER the carcass is, thither will the eagles be gathered together." The hierarchy scents prey afar off. With the first dawn of torism the bird of ravenous maw is on the wing. Already it is performing its gyrations above our devoted colonies, watching with keen eye the fitting moment to swoop upon its quarry, and fasten its sharp talons in the vitals of our distant dependencies. No sooner had a change of ministry become a matter of probability, than forthwith there is a conclave of bishops, and a resolution to create thirteen new episcopates. The following is that portion of the resolution which specifically relates to the matter:—

"On due consideration of the relative claims of those dependencies of the empire which require our assistance, we are of opinion that the intermediate erection of bishoprics is much to be desired in the following places:—New Zealand, the British possessions in the Mediterranean, New Brunswick, Cape of Good Hope, Van Diemen's Land, and Ceylon.

"When competent provision shall have been made for the endowment of these bishoprics, regard must be had to the claims of Sierra Leone, British Guiana, South Australia, Port Philip, Western Australia, Northern India, and Southern India.

"In the first instance we propose that an episcopal see be established at the seat of government in New Zealand, offers having been already made which appear to obviate all difficulty as to endowment.

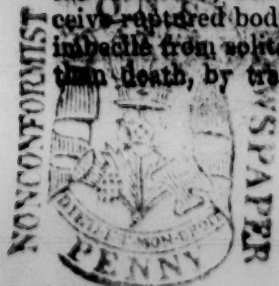
"Our next object will be to make a similar provision for the congregations of our communion established in the islands of the Mediterranean, and in the countries bordering upon that sea; and it is evident that the position of Malta is such as will render it the most convenient point of communication with them, as well as with the bishops of the ancient churches of the East, to whom our church has been for centuries known only by name.

"We propose, therefore, that a see be fixed at Valetta, the residence of the English government, and that its jurisdiction extend to all the clergy of our church residing within the limits above specified. In this city, through the munificence of her Majesty the Queen Dowager, a church is in course of erection, which, when completed, will form a suitable cathedral.

"Our attention will then be directed to the countries named in the foregoing lists, without binding ourselves to the exact order therein followed, or precluding ourselves from granting assistance to any place where means may be found for the earlier endowment of a bishopric.

"In no case shall we proceed without the concurrence of her Majesty's government."

The moment selected by these right reverend fathers in God for this display of pious zeal is ominous. Those who in the charity of their hearts imagine that this magnificent project is to be carried out on the voluntary principle—that it is the legitimate offspring of an anxious concern for the spiritual well-being of the colonies, rather than of the more worldly desire to open a wider range for aristocratic plunder—will do well to turn over in their minds the following reflections. The sum hitherto subscribed towards the realization of the object proposed will go but a little way towards the permanent endowment of the new sees. But every bishop supposes clergy—and from clergy we may infer pay—and this pay, we conclude as a matter of course, will in the end be exacted compulsarily from the resources of the colonies in question. The seeds of future disquietude, and, haply, rebellion, as in Canada, are thus to be scattered on remoter soils, and twenty years hence every dependency we have will gather in its bitter fruits.





If the spiritual destitution of these colonies had so deeply affected the minds, and stirred up the compassion of these right honourable and reverend fathers, the thought might have suggested itself ere now, that cathedral funds, at present answering no religious purpose whatever, and serving only to enrich the indolent, might be usefully applied in this direction. But an economical and really serviceable employment of the riches they already possess constitutes no part of episcopal concern. However this might aid religion, it would not advance the views of the aristocracy. Not a better distribution of funds, but more, is what they want. Like the daughters of the horseleech, their everlasting cry is "Give, give." Nothing is too small for them to clamour for—nothing too great for them to ask. Money! money! money! such is the invariable burden of their song. What they cannot obtain on the compulsory system they will professedly seek on the voluntary one; but the yielding up of a single farthing of church property already possessed, towards church extension at home, or episcopal extension to the colonies, would be sanctioning a principle which the hierarchy cannot approve of—to wit, that church funds ought to be spent to the advantage of the nation rather than to the gratification of the parties who happen to possess them.

## BRAINTREE CHURCH-RATES.

On Thursday last a vestry meeting of the parishioners of Braintree was held, pursuant to a notice given by the churchwardens, in accordance with a monition from the ecclesiastical court of the Bishop of London, commanding them to make a rate for the repairs of the church, and defraying the necessary expenses of divine service. The following handbill had previously been circulated amongst the rate-payers:—

TO THE RATE PAYERS OF BRAINTREE, ADVOCATES OF RELIGIOUS FREEDOM AND THE SACRED RIGHTS OF CONSCIENCE.

Upon suit of the vicar of Braintree, the Bishop of London has issued his monition, or order, to the parishioners, that they should meet in vestry at 11 o'clock, on Thursday morning next, then and there to lay a church-rate.

The Bishop of London has no more moral right, or sanction of scripture, to assume spiritual authority over the dissenters of Braintree than the Bishop of Rome; nor would it be much more offensive to religious liberty for the one bishop to insist upon dissenters taxing themselves for the "decent celebration" of the rites of popery, than for the other bishop to insist upon their compulsory contributions for the "decent celebration" of the services of the English episcopalian church.

But if the established clergy have no moral right—no sanction in christianity, in endeavouring to force from dissenters contributions to a religious system they conscientiously disapprove, these clergy, with honourable exceptions, appear still to cherish the hope that they may establish a legal authority to do so, by straining to the utmost some of those anomalous powers, which characterise the unholy alliance in this country of church and state.

Her Majesty's late attorney-general, now lord chancellor of Ireland, and other high legal authorities, have declared that all attempts to enforce church rates against the will of a majority must fail, and hitherto the friends of religious liberty at Braintree have succeeded in defeating every attempt to force a church rate against the will of a majority: their labour has not been in vain, but their righteous task is not yet finished. At eleven o'clock on Thursday morning next, they are again summoned to their post; the eyes of the country are upon them in this cause; the hearts of all who cherish religious freedom are with them. May they all again manfully meet the summons, and again boldly discharge their duty—And heaven defend the right!

Your faithful servant,

SAMUEL COURTAULD.

Bocking, July 12th, 1841.

The meeting was numerously attended, the vicar, the Rev. B. Scale, in the chair.

The churchwarden, Mr. Veley, said, it became his duty to produce and lay before the vestry specifications and estimates of the repairs absolutely necessary to be done to the church, which had recently been made by Mr. Laver, amounting to 713*l.*; also an estimate of the incidental expenses amounting to 20*l.* 6*s.*, and he had ascertained that a 2*s.* rate would raise that amount, allowing the same persons to be excused who had been excused from the last poor rate. He proposed that a rate of 2*s.* in the pound be made, in obedience to the monition.

Mr. Courtauld then addressed the meeting upon the origin of church rates, and their subsequent perversion; and after pointing out in a very forcible manner their unjust, oppressive and unscriptural nature, concluded by moving the following amendment:—"That all compulsory payments for the support of the religious services of any sect or people, appear to the majority of this vestry to be unsanctioned by any portion of the New Testament scriptures, and altogether opposed to, and subversive of, the pure and spiritual character of the religion of Christ. But that for any one religious sect to compel others, which disapprove their forms of worship, or system of church government, or which dissent from their religious principles and creed, to nevertheless submit to, support and extend them, appears to this vestry to be a yet more obvious invasion of religious freedom, and violation of the rights of conscience; while, also, it appears to be a gross injustice to dissenters, as citizens, to compel them to pay for the religious services of others, in which they have no part, while they build their own chapels, support their own ministers, and defray the charges of their own worship. That compulsory church rates, and more especially such rates upon dissenters, thus appearing to be as a tax, unjust, and as an ecclesiastical imposition, adverse to religious liberty, and contrary to the spirit of christianity, this vestry feels bound, by the highest obligations of social justice and of religious principle, to refuse to make a rate, and does refuse accordingly."

Mr. E. Craig seconded the amendment, and Mr. George Courtauld supported it, strongly urging upon churchmen the adoption of the voluntary principle.

The chairman then put the amendment, and declared it carried by a large majority.

Mr. Veley. Has any other gentleman any other amendment to propose. [No answer.] Has any gentleman any proposition to make as to the amount of the rate different from that which has been proposed. [No answer.] Then it becomes the duty of the churchwardens and those who are willing to obey the monition of the Bishop of London, themselves to make a rate, the validity of which will be tried hereafter. I propose, and I am now addressing myself to those who are willing to obey the monition, that we make a rate of 2*s.* in the pound.

Mr. Courtauld said the churchwardens had taken a course which appeared wholly irregular: this was a meeting of rate-payers, and he apprehended nothing could be done but by the act of the majority. He would therefore submit to them as a substantive motion, that the amendment having been carried in opposition to the proposed rate, no rate had been made by that vestry meeting.

Mr. Veley. We shall never make it matter of charge that it has been made by this meeting—it is part of the measure pointed out by the judgment.

Mr. Courtauld said, then he would content himself with protesting against the irregular manner in which the churchwardens had attempted to make a rate after it had been denied by the majority; and he protested also against the rate attempted to be made.

The rate of 2*s.* in the pound was then made by the churchwardens, and signed by them and the vicar, and several of the parishioners.

Mr. Courtauld's protest was entered on the minute book; and thanks having been voted to the chairman the meeting separated.

## CHURCH RATES, SOUTH HACKNEY.

A meeting of the parishioners was held on Thursday, to pass the churchwardens' accounts and make a rate for the ensuing year.

The meeting was held in the vestry of the parish church, which being too small to hold a tithe of the persons present, an adjournment was moved to the charity school; upon which Mr. Offer requested a sight of the church, that the vestry might see the state of reparation—it having been recently repaired after the fire at Christmas. This was peremptorily denied by the rector, the Rev. H. H. Norris, who said, "I have ordered the church to be locked up, and no one shall be admitted."

The meeting then adjourned to the school-rooms, when the notice was read by which the vestry was called to make a rate for the repairs of the church, salary of the vestry clerk, organist, beadle's clothes and hat, mats, and matting, &c. When inquiry was made whether all these items were put into the notice just read by virtue of any act of parliament, after some evasion the vestry clerk declared that they were not. The accounts of the late churchwardens having been read, it appeared that nearly £400 had been received, and only £170 expended in repairs, including those recently occasioned by the fire, and £200 upon salaries, wine, &c.

A motion having been made that the churchwardens' accounts be passed,

Mr. OFFER rose to oppose the passing of those accounts. The worthy magistrate founded his opposition upon the following grounds:—1. That the parish was constituted by virtue of the act of Parliament, which enacts in positive terms, that the church-rate shall only be made to defray the expenses of repairing the church, and that any application of those rates to other purposes was illegal. 2. That although it was alleged that the expenditure had been sanctioned by the vestry adopting the estimate upon which the rate was made, yet the act of a vestry could not legalise payments contrary to the express provisions of an act of parliament. Mr. Offer concluded by moving as an amendment, "That every item be struck out of the accounts which was not for the repairs of the church," which was duly seconded; when

The RECTOR declared that he would not put the amendment [great confusion]. He then put the original motion, and although there was a decided majority against it, he declared the motion carried. A division was then claimed, which, after many refusals and great confusion, he granted; but when it took place, he refused to permit either party to be counted, and in the face of a large majority against the motion, he declared that it was carried; and the vestry clerk, who had conducted himself with great partiality towards the church party, declared that the chairman's dictum was law; and the only thing that the majority could do was to demand a poll, which was done.

The CHAIRMAN then ordered the clerk to read the estimate upon which the new rate was proposed, which he attempted to do amid such confusion that not one word could be heard; many of the most respectable gentlemen required that the poll should be at once proceeded with, because if the illegal items in the churchwardens' accounts were struck out there would be a balance available for repairs to the amount of £230—a sum ample enough to make such repairs for many years. In spite of every remonstrance, the chairman persevered, in dumb show to put the motion for a rate of fourpence in the pound.

An amendment was then made, "That the making of a rate be postponed to this day twelve months, or until such convenient day in July 1842, as the churchwardens should fix." This amendment the rector also refused to put, although duly seconded; but upon second thoughts he did put it, when there was a great majority in favour of its passing; still the chairman declared it negatived until upon a division the majority was so great, that he most reluctantly, under the direction of the vestry clerk, declared the amendment carried; upon which a poll was demanded by the church party.

The contest was carried on with considerable activity by both parties. The supporters of the rate had the advantage of a good supply of canvassers, who were incessant in their calls, entreaties, and sometimes with something more. Where individuals, disposed to vote for the rate, were short of cash, they found no difficulty in borrowing it. At the close of the poll, the chairman, the Rev. H. H. Norris, declared the numbers to be for passing the last year's accounts, 216; against it, 168. For the rate of 4*d.*, 208; against it, 206. The above figures give the votes; of individuals, the opposers of the rate have a considerable majority. As soon as the chairman had declared the numbers Mr. Offer said as they were so equal, and did not agree with the check kept by his friends, he should demand a scrutiny. The Rev. Chairman: I shall deny anything of the sort [uproar]. The Rev. Mr. Carlisle (a dissenting minister) wished to be informed by their legal adviser whether or no any rate-payer was not entitled to make such demand. Mr. Pulley: Certainly, I conceive that he has. The chairman then gave way, and scrutineers on both sides were appointed. It is a fact which deserves to be proclaimed from one end of the country to the other, that the rate has been carried, not by the exertions and liberality of churchmen, but by the vote of a dissenter (a Methodist), who after a promise to the other party that he would be neutral, towards the close of the proceedings registered his six votes in favour of the rate. His DAY's work will stick by him as long as he lives in Hackney. The result of the scrutiny is a majority of one against the rate.

We learn from the *Leicester Mercury* that a public breakfast is to be given to Mr. Baines, on Friday next, when a superb bible will be presented to him, as a testimonial of approbation of his principles and conduct.



A vestry meeting to lay a church rate at Rochdale, was held at the parish church on Thursday morning, Dr. Molesworth in the chair, when Mr. Roby read over an estimate of monies said to be wanting for the support of that "venerable fabric," amounting to no less a sum than £695. Mr. Abraham Brierley, one of the churchwardens, moved that a rate of a penny in the pound be granted; and this motion was seconded by Mr. John Schofield. The body of the church was crowded with ratepayers, who received the proposition with manifest disgust; and Mr. Barton and Mr. John Bright addressed them in opposition to the rate with great effect, and were loudly applauded. Mr. Barton concluded with an amendment, which Mr. Bright seconded, to the effect "that no rate be laid;" and on a show of hands being called for, it was carried by an overwhelming majority. There were only about a dozen hands held up for the original motion out of an assemblage of some thousands of ratepayers, and so decisive was the feeling evinced that the churchwardens were deterred even from demanding a poll.

On Thursday, a numerous meeting of the vestry of St. Ann, Limehouse, took place at the Town-house, Church lane, Limehouse, for the purpose of adopting a resolution for the continuance of the admirable system of defraying the ordinary expenses of the church by appropriating the pew-rents for that purpose. On a church rate being refused in 1836, this proposition was made and carried into effect, and has ever since been found fully effective. Latterly, however, some of the high church party, with the minister at their head, have thought proper to form a committee, and have endeavoured to compel the churchwardens to consult them as to the expenditure of the funds, but which the latter have very properly resisted. Mr. Ford, the senior churchwarden, having been called to the chair, briefly explained the objects of the meeting. Mr. Churchwarden Lilly then stated that he was desirous to have the sanction of the vestry for the payment of the salaried servants of the church and other contingent expenses, and he thought their minister, the Reverend Mr. Rawlinson, had very indecorously interfered with this business of the parish, and he was determined to discharge his duties fearlessly, without succumbing to any minister [cheers]. He begged to move:—"That it is expedient to resort to the system adopted by the churchwardens since 1836, of raising a sufficient fund to meet the expenses of the church by a charge on the inhabitants using the sittings as heretofore, and that the amount, when raised, be paid into the hands of the churchwardens for that purpose." Mr. Broad seconded the motion. Mr. Dixon said, although he objected to the interference of the minister, he thought the expenditure of the churchwardens should be subject to control, and he would therefore move as an amendment "That the resolution proposed was contrary to law." Mr. Nicks seconded the amendment, amidst much uproar and confusion. After Mr. Brunton, Mr. Sewell, and other gentlemen had spoken in condemnatory terms of the Rev. Mr. Rawlinson, for having improperly interfered with the appropriation of the parish funds, instead of attending to the spiritual welfare of 20,000 inhabitants, Mr. Baker, the vestry clerk, stated that a letter had been addressed to the Bishop of London as to their mode of providing for the exigencies of the church; and as he had not replied, it was fair to assume that he did not object to their proceedings. The amendment having been put, there were only three hands in its favour, and the resolution was eventually carried by an immense majority.

On Saturday week, Messrs. Payne, Ives, and Tacey appeared before the borough magistrates at High Wycombe, to show cause why they refused payment of church rates. After objecting to the information being laid and the summons granted in the name of one churchwarden instead of both, which was overruled, Mr. Payne next proceeded to argue that Mr. Tilbury the churchwarden, although he was sworn in in 1840, was not in 1841; and being nominated but for one year, and sworn in but for one year, his power ceased the moment the ordinary (at the visitation) left the church; and if he can enforce the payment of the church rate, any body may summon for church rates. Mr. Nash, the solicitor for Mr. Tilbury contended that the mode of defence adopted was tantamount to pleading the illegality of the rate, consequently, it was out of the jurisdiction of his worship to adjudicate on the case; but Mr. Payne convinced the magistrates that they had a right to adjudicate, and after some further discussion, in which Mr. Payne contended that there was not only no churchwarden but no church rate, the magistrates dismissed the cases. Mr. Ives, one of the defendants on the above occasion, a Wesleyan methodist, was elected churchwarden in April last. In June, he presented himself to the ordinary at the archdeaconal visitation, to be inducted into the office, but was refused by the archdeacon, on the ground that he had not paid his church rate, and that he was at the time under process for the recovery of it. This decision, therefore, places the anti-church-rate party in a better position than they have been in for some time past. No church rate can now be made, neither churchwarden being competent to act till he is sworn in; and Mr. Ives having raised a bona fide objection to the rate, for the non-payment of which he was under process at the time of the visitation, it would place the archdeacon *hors de combat*, even supposing that non-payment of church-rates would disqualify a rate payer from serving the office of churchwarden, which it does not—the liability to pay being the qualification to serve. Some of the dissenters, who paid the rate, now regret it, and talk of summoning the churchwarden for obtaining money under false pretences, no rate having been made during the term of his office.

Ebenezer Heely and William Cooke appeared to show cause why they refused to pay a church rate due to Houghton parish, near Luton, Bedfordshire. Heely said he was not in the parish when the rate was granted. The rate book was produced, and the name shewed it had not been originally written, but was an erasure. The chairman Dr. Bland, said as the rate had not been properly levied, he should run the chance of a mandamus, and would decline to issue a distress for the rate.

The hitherto peaceable village of Burton-on-the-Wolds, Leicestershire, has, during the past week, been thrown into a state of agitation in consequence of an attempt to collect what the churchwardens and overseers call a church rate of sixpence in the pound, which in this small place would amount to near one hundred pounds, when the amount has hitherto been contributed only amounts to about three pounds; on being interrogated as to the reason why the amount is so much greater, the truth, although very reluctantly, comes out, that the greater part of the money is owing at the Greyhound Inn, for drink, &c.

On Friday last, a public vestry meeting of the town of Brighton, was held at the Town-hall, for the purpose of auditing the accounts of the churchwardens for the past year. The meeting was very numerously attended, in consequence of the prolonged dispute respecting church rates, the rate having been held by the magistrates to be invalid—but the only remedy proposed to the parishioners was the rejection of the accounts. The magistrates refused to enforce the payment of the rate, and the Court of Queen's Bench was moved for a mandamus. The court suggested that the Magistrates should accept an indemnity from the churchwardens and issue distress warrants. Proceedings had been taken under the indemnity, but the magistrates had not ventured to issue the warrants. After a long discussion a committee was appointed to investigate the accounts.

An advertisement appears in the *Times* of last week, offering to supply clergymen of weak health or mind, with "manuscript sermons (perfectly original) on given texts or subjects." There are several clergymen in Leeds whom we know, who ought to apply forthwith.—*Leeds Times*.

An advertisement of the sale of a "next presentation" to a rich living appears in the *Times* the other day, in which it is stated that the present incumbent is old and infirm, and above eighty years of age. Of course it is expected that such representations will raise the price of this "cure of souls."

The Berlin papers mention, as an instance of the tolerant spirit of the present King of Prussia, that his Majesty has just conferred the rank of officer in the body guards on the Prince Sulkowski, one of the richest catholic nobles in his dominions. Hitherto no catholics were ever admitted into that corps even as privates.

A lady belonging to the church, last week refused to have her baby inoculated with vaccine virus taken from a methodist's child. She said she would not allow her children to be made methodists of.

The following correspondence is extracted from the *Nottingham Journal*, a tory paper; it strikingly illustrates the view in which the Wesleyan methodists are held by the members of the establishment:—

"To the Editor of the Nottingham Journal.

"Sir—I beg to enclose you an authentic copy of a letter addressed by certain self-styled loyal and constitutional Wesleyan methodists of Gainsborough to Lord Brownlow, and his lordship's manly and independent answer. At the head of these political religionists is one Mr. Spencer, who combines the office of chemist as well as that of itinerant preacher. To show how little religion has to do with these political quacks, they ask for this piece of land just at the time of his lordship's son (the Hon. Mr. Cust) standing a contest for the county. Had Lord Brownlow's answer been favourable to these *loyal and conservative* methodists they would have voted in his son's favour; but because his lordship does not, for a few votes, barter his religious principles, these meek pastors, to a man, vote against him.

"I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

"A LOOKER ON.

"P.S. You may rely as to the authenticity of these two letters."

(An authentic Copy.)

"MY LORD—Having been requested to give up our possession of the small chapel which we have occupied for many years at Torksey, we find ourselves greatly in want of a new one for the use of the Wesleyan methodists of that village. Your lordship is fully aware that the chief part of the people called by the name of methodists, like their highly-respected founder, the Rev. John Wesley, have ever been distinguished by their zealous and firm adherence to conservatism and loyal principles. We, the undersigned, therefore beg leave to inform your lordship, that in our judgment it would greatly promote among our people the interests of the Hon. Mr. Cust, who is expected at Gainsborough on Tuesday next, if we could be allowed by your lordship to say you will favour us with a small piece of ground somewhere in the village of Torksey for the above purpose. We should be glad to purchase it, to have it on lease, or in any way in which your lordship may be disposed to grant our request. The number of the Wesleyan methodists in the Gainsborough circuit is at this time upwards of 1,300, and of this number there are 20 who reside in Torksey. Hoping that your lordship will be enabled to favour us in this instance, and also to oblige us by a reply before Tuesday, the 29th instant,

"We have the honour to remain,

"Your lordship's obedient servants,

"H. RANSON,

"T. SPENCER."

"P.S. There is a report in circulation that your lordship does not fully admit the principles of religious toleration, as now recognized by the laws of England, which, by granting us the above favour, your lordship would enable us happily to resist and refute."

Lord Brownlow's Answer.

"SIR—Your letter of the 25th ult. has only reached me by the post of this morning, or it would have met with an earlier acknowledgment. In reply to your application for land to build a Wesleyan chapel at Torksey, I have to say that, with every sentiment of good will and of perfect toleration towards the Wesleyan methodists, I must decline compliance with your request, inasmuch as it is not consistent with my principles of attachment to the established church to contribute to the propagation of dissent from her discipline and worship. I can take no notice of unbecoming rumours which have no foundation, neither can I enter into any compromise of religious principles with reference to the possible results of an election.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,

"Your obedient humble servant,

"BROWNLOW."

"To the Rev. H. Ranson."

SYDNEY SMITH'S LAST.—"What is to be done with Dean Cockburn?" said a person to the reverend wag the other day, in St. Paul's Church yard. "Done, Sir, done, why he deserves to be preached to death by wild curates," was said to be the reply.



## GENERAL POLITICS.

## FOREIGN.

**THE FIVE POWERS.**—Tuesday afternoon, last week, was signed, at the Foreign Office, by the plenipotentiaries of Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, Russia, and Turkey, the convention about the Straits of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus, which has long been agreed on and initialed, but the signature of which had been delayed till it should be known that Mehemet Ali had accepted the firman of the Sultan. The signature of this convention puts an end to that schism between France and the Four Powers which had arisen out of the different views which France and those Four Powers had taken as to the practical measures best adapted to carry into effect the general principles which France and the Four Powers equally maintained in theory; and thus an additional security has been obtained for the continuance of that state of peace which every European power is so deeply interested in preserving. The ratifications of the convention will be exchanged as soon as they can be received from the respective courts. The object of the convention is to render general to all the Five Powers the engagement which subsists between Great Britain and Turkey by the eleventh article of the treaty of 1809, and by which the Sultan declares his intention of closing the two straits against ships of war of all nations as long as Turkey is at peace.

**FRANCE.**—The South of France continues grievously troubled in consequence of the fiscal measures of the finance minister. Toulouse has been barricaded, and the prefect feared to employ the national guards in taking them down. The insurgents completely triumphed over the authorities; and the latter were compelled by the former to remove from the city the troops forming its garrison, and to deliver over to the national guards the various military posts and stations comprised in it. Moreover, on the loudly expressed demand of the mob, the prisoners made during the progress of the insurrection were liberated. In fine, the importance of this signal victory of the populace over the government might be inferred from this fact alone, that the prefect was induced to abandon the prefecture at the earnest solicitation of his newly appointed garrison (the national guards), who represented to him that "they could not answer for the tranquillity of the city, were he not to resign and withdraw from it." M. Mahul complied with this injunction, and his retirement was announced to the population of Toulouse by persons of no less rank than the lieutenant-general commanding the military division of which that city is the chief place, and the attorney-general! The terms in which this resolution was conveyed must be read in order to form a correct estimate of the state of terror which produced it. They were these:—

"All cause of disorder has ceased. The prefect has this instant left Toulouse.

"ST. MICHEL, Lieutenant-General.  
"PLOGOULM, Attorney-General.

"July 13, 10 o'clock a.m."

This announcement was received with shouts of triumph by the insurgents. They discontinued their preparations to follow up the advantages they had gained, and testified their satisfaction by lighting a large bonfire on the Place St. Etienne. The *Moniteur* (of Friday) contains the royal ordonnance for the appointment of Maurice Duval, which is thus singularly worded:—"I. Baron Maurice Duval, peer of France, counsellor of state, is appointed commissioner extraordinary of the government in the department of the Haute-Garonne.—II. He will fulfil provisionally the functions of prefect.—III. He is authorised to order all such measures of police as circumstances may require for the maintenance of public order.—IV. All the functionaries are bound to obey his orders."—The ordonnance is countersigned by M. Duchatel, minister of the Interior, and is dated July 15. M. Duval has unlimited powers to enforce the laws respecting the drawing up of the census, and if the government intends to resort to arbitrary measures, more blood will be spilt, and serious consequences will ensue. Troops are pouring into the town from all quarters, and though the conduct of the authorities is blameable to the utmost extent, still measures might be resorted to which would in some degree appease the excitement which appears to be gaining ground.

**GERMANY.**—The King of Prussia has no easy task before him. No sooner did he seize the despotic reins of his father's government than he relaxed them, spoke of giving his coursers full swing, and never doubted of his ability to manage them even at that pace. They have accordingly set out very rapidly, and his Majesty is alarmed. He half promised his people a half constitution; they have instantly set up a cry for a whole one. He promised that every act of his government should be laid before the provincial assemblies, and these have not tarried to discuss them. He promised publicity for the minutes of their proceedings. Not content with this, the states have published the very speeches of the members. The *Augsburg Gazette* for the last week has had several columns devoted to the speeches of the Rhenish deputies on the burning affair of the Archbishop of Cologne. This has evidently given birth to two opinions or two parties in the Prussian cabinet—one for repression, one for persevering in patience and semi-liberalism. Thus several of the liberal prints of Germany were proscribed in Prussia a week or two ago; whilst the latest accounts tell us that the prohibition was a mistake, and that it has been taken off. This is a critical moment, for it is evident that the King of Prussia must either go on or fall back. All the states have petitioned for the reality of a constitution; the present commencement of one will certainly not suffice. His Majesty has reprimanded the Silesians for their hardihood in asking for the fulfilment of the promises of the old king, but the several states of the Prussian monarchy seemed determined on pressing for their rights. The king, therefore, must go on or recoil; if he recoils, he may resume his despotic powers of government without exciting any immediate trouble, but then he loses that progressive influence and authority over the whole German mind which Prussia was fast gaining. Prussia is now the commercial sovereign of Germany, and the intellectual head, moreover, of its several countries. To add the political sceptre to its other ones is the great object; to be the great *Frederic of peace* is the aim of the present sovereign. This cannot be done by turning suddenly, like the King of Bavaria, from extreme liberalism as prince to a capricious tyrant as king. The monarch of Prussia has a great and difficult character to support;

he has not yet failed in it, and cool patience seems one of his qualities—his long and painful negotiation with Rome shows this. But the next two years will form a critical epoch in Prussian and in German history; and for our part, we watch their progress with interest and anxiety.—*Examiner*.

**SPAIN.**—At the sittings of the senate on the 9th, the President of the Council laid on the table a bill authorising the government to sell to Great Britain the islands of Fernando Po and Annabou, for a sum of 60,000*l.*, which has been offered by that power.

At the Chamber of Deputies on the 10th, out of 241 members, only 161 were present, and of senators only 78 out of 145. On the votes as to the vacancy being taken, 203 of this joint number decided that the office of Guardian was vacant; and when the nomination was put, the votes stood thus:—For Arguelles, President of the Chamber of Deputies, 180; Senor Quintana, 17; Count Almodovar, 3; Senor Chacon, 2; Senor Capar, 1; the Archbishop of Toledo, 1; for a Council of Regency, 1; Senor Lolanos, 1; Queen Maria Christine, 1; Senor Vicente, 1; blank votes, 31. The sitting closed at three o'clock, and a crowd of deputies and senators immediately congratulated the new guardian. On one of the balloting tickets for Senor Arguelles was written, "For the citizen Arguelles; and I recommend him not to forget to clear out all the vermin from the Palace." Our correspondent adds, "Little doubt remains but that some extensive changes will be effected in the *personel* of the royal household."

The merchants of Grenada have sent, through the Intendant of that city, a sum of 11,000 duros (2200*l.*) as a present to the government.

## DOMESTIC.

## METROPOLITAN.

The festival appointed to celebrate the triumph of reform and anti-monopoly in the borough of Marylebone, took place on Monday at the Colosseum. The theatre was fitted up for the occasion, and everything was conducted with the best taste and judgment. The stage was appropriated to the use of the principal guests, and the body of the house was crowded with the electors of the borough, while the boxes were graced by the presence of great numbers of the fair sex, including Lady Mary Fox, Lady Napier, Lady Hall, &c. Shortly after four o'clock Mr. Bagshaw, the chairman, entered the theatre, accompanied by Sir B. Hall, Sir C. Napier, Sir De Lacy Evans, C. P. Villiers, Esq., M.P.; Dr. Bowring, M.P.; Admiral Skipson, Dr. Carpue, and many of the leading reformers of the district.

The half-yearly General Court of the Royal Humane Society was held on Tuesday week at the society's rooms, Trafalgar square; Mr. Hawes, M.P., in the chair. Medals were awarded to Captain Stanley, R.N., for saving the life of a boy who had fallen through the ice of the Surrey canal in January last; to William Downes, for saving five lives; to Dennis Sennit, a private soldier, who leaped from the deck of a vessel off the coast of New Holland, and rescued a child who had fallen out of his mother's arms, she having fainted from sea-sickness; and to Francis Anglesey, a seaman, who leaped from the deck of the Queen's ship *Lyra*, off Porto Rico, and picked up an old man who had fallen overboard.

On Monday week the half-yearly meeting of the subscribers to the Asylum for Deaf and Dumb Children was held at the London Tavern, for the purpose of electing thirty-five children. The chair was taken by Mr. Alderman Kelly, one of the Vice-Presidents. The report stated that 252 children were then receiving board and education in the asylum, and that more than 1,600 children had been taught reading, writing, arithmetic, the proper method of expressing their thoughts in written or spoken language, and a knowledge of the scriptures, since its first establishment. From a late special return on this subject, it appears that the proportion of deaf and dumb persons to the population throughout Europe is one to every 1,530. In the United Kingdom the number of deaf and dumb is reckoned at 12,400, or one to every 1,622 of the population.

In the Court of Bankruptcy on Thursday, assignees were appointed in the bankruptcy of the old established house of Whitmore, Wells, and Whitmore. A vast amount of debts was admitted without opposition. The debts and liabilities are said to amount to 450,000*l.*, and the assets to 200,000*l.*

The report that the bank of Marylebone, in Cavendish square, a joint-stock establishment, had stopped payment, does not seem to be correct, although the directors have determined to wind up the concern. It is said that parties having accounts with the bank have the option of receiving their balances in cash, or of transferring them to the London and Westminster bank.—*Times*.

The deaths within the metropolis and its immediate environs amounted, during the week ending the 10th of July, to 755. The weekly average during the last three years has been 926. Of the deaths registered for last week, 367 were under 15 years of age, 249 between 15 and 60, and 139 were upwards of 60. Consumption and other diseases of the lungs carried off 231, being nearly one-third of the whole number. Seventeen cases are described as violent deaths.

During the last few days several pictures of a first-rate class of art have been added to the National Gallery. The two Francias, purchased by government for 3,500*l.*, represent "The Virgin Mary and Infant John attended by Saints," and "Dead Christ supported by the Virgin, and attended by Angels." A fine specimen of the works of Pietro Peragino, "The Virgin with the Infant Saviour and St. John," is placed in the large room, having been purchased for 800*l.* from Mr. Beckford. There has also been lately added from Mr. Beckford's collection a Raffaele, "St. Katherine," a Garofulo, and a Mazzolino de Ferrara. For these three 7,000 guineas have been paid, the Raffaele being valued at 5,500*l.* of the money. A present from Lady William Gordon has likewise been added to the collection. It is a beautiful study of five angels' heads, by Sir Joshua Reynolds.

A report has prevailed for some weeks past in the parish of St. Saviour, Southwark, that the lofty and noble Gothic tower, which contains a fine-toned peal of twelve bells, the largest, with two or three exceptions, in England, had exhibited signs of giving way, and that cracks of an alarming nature had been discovered in the upper part of the steeple, indicating a settlement. An architect and a builder have examined this ancient structure, who have given a favourable opinion as to its stability.



The temporary removal of a portion of the fine specimen of wood pavement in Whitehall, for the purpose of laying down gas-pipes, at present affords a good opportunity for those who are sceptical as to the merits of this mode of paving, to test its durability. It was found, on taking up the blocks, that their under surfaces and sides were in almost every case as clean and fresh-looking as on the day of their being laid down (upwards of two years ago), and that their upper surfaces had only worn away to the extent of from the sixteenth to the eighth of an inch, notwithstanding the great traffic in this part of the town. The specimen in question is on the Count de Lisle's plan. When the streets of London shall be generally paved on this principle, the now noisy streets of the metropolis will be almost as much a "silent highway" as Father Thames himself.

On Thursday forenoon, between eleven and twelve o'clock, the metropolis and for miles round was visited by a most terrific storm of thunder and lightning, accompanied in many parts by heavy falls of rain and hail. The morning had been, from an early hour, remarkably fine; but about ten o'clock heavy clouds began to gather from the south, although the lower current of wind was from the north, and soon after eleven o'clock the sky became quite overcast, the storm bursting forth about thirty minutes afterwards. Over Kingston, Richmond, and the adjacent parts, it was particularly severe, the hailstones being of an enormous size, some exceeding that of a large gooseberry, and the lightning was exceedingly vivid. At East Sheen the gardener of Dr. Byng was struck by the lightning, which deprived him of his sight. The storm lasted about an hour, but during the afternoon thunder was heard at intervals, and about seven o'clock the storm again returned, but with diminished violence, the heavy rain continuing until a late hour. Two valuable cart-horses and a pig, which were feeding in a stable at Bull's Lodge Farm, Boreham, in the occupation of Mr. French, were struck dead by the lightning, but neither the buildings nor any other stock in the yard sustained the least injury.

#### PROVINCIAL.

A reward of 100*l.* has been offered for the recovery of the poll-books of Aberystwyth, which were stolen from an hotel in Cardigan.

On Thursday last a very numerous meeting of the liberal electors of the borough of Brighton, and others, qualified, but not duly registered, was held at the large room in East street (recently used for election meetings, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of forming a reform registration association for this borough. Horace Smith, Esq., was unanimously called to the chair. He expressed his regret that he had been unable to be present on some of the occasions during the late struggle, which had terminated so gloriously for the liberal cause. He was glad that it was now proposed to render that success permanent by the formation of a registration association, the necessity for which he conceived to be so apparent that little argument was necessary to induce not only those present, but all others having the liberal cause at heart, to join it. A communication was then read from the registration association of that borough of Marylebone, in which they pointed out the many advantages which must result from the formation of a similar association in that borough. It was stated, that by the means of their association they were enabled to know, within fifteen or sixteen votes, on whom they could depend to go to the poll for liberal members. Mr. Clement Wigney, Mr. Hilton, the Rev. E. Edwards, and several other gentlemen, addressed the meeting.

At the recent election for South Leicestershire, a long string of voters came up from Ratby, a parish which is the property of the Earl of Stamford. One of them, largely decorated with the colours of the tory candidates, when asked for whom he voted, replied, "for Lord Stamford." The names of the candidates were then read to him by the deputy-sheriff, when he said, "it is of no use. I know nothing of the gentlemen. I vote for the two as Lord Stamford supporters." Mr. Martin (Lord Stamford's principal agent) then appealed to Mr. Gisborne, who was in the booth, whether that was not a sufficient designation of Messrs. Halford and Packe? Mr. Gisborne said it was not his province to determine that point, but suggested that it would be much simpler if Mr. Martin would deliver in at once a list of Lord Stamford's voters, and have them placed on the poll, without giving the men the trouble of exhibiting themselves in the booth, bound in blue fetters. The deputy-sheriff rejected the vote.

At a meeting of non-electors, held in the Music-hall, at Blackburn, on Monday evening, July 12, an association was formed with the view of uniting the working classes in support of the principles of free trade.—*Blackburn Gazette.*

Since Monday week, Nottingham and its neighbourhood have witnessed a series of splendid festivals to celebrate the triumph of independent principles in the return of Sir J. Hobhouse and Mr. Larpent. Dances and tea parties have abounded.

At the Rutlandshire official statement of the poll the under-sheriff announced the tory name first, because the party was the son of a peer, though Mr. Heathcote was above him on the poll. This raised a great outcry. Mr. Heathcote warmly protested against this proceeding, and insisted on the inversion of the names.

On Friday last, a public dinner was given to Richard Walker, Esq., M.P. for Bury, in celebration of his triumphant return in the late contested election for that Borough. The dinner took place in the second floor of a large new factory belonging to Mr. Walker, which was conveniently fitted up, and elegantly decorated for the occasion. Upwards of 500 gentlemen dined, and the chair was occupied by Richard Ashton, Esq., of Limefield, near Bury. Among the guests were Sir Thomas Potter, R. Cobden, Esq., M.P., P. Ainsworth, Esq., M.P., J. Brotherton, Esq., M.P., John Fenton, Esq., late M. P. for Rochdale, Robert Phillips, Esq., of the Park, R. Phillips, jun., Esq., of the Park, H. Ashworth, Esq., of Turton, J. R. Barnes, Esq., of Farnworth, R. Heywood, Esq., and C. J. Darbishire, Esq., of Bolton, John Bright, Esq., of Rochdale, C. J. S. Walker, Esq., of Longsight, E. Armitage, Esq., and J. Brooks, Esq., of Manchester, and Thomas Bazley, jun., Esq., and the principal gentlemen of Bury, including Messrs. E. Grundy, J. Grundy, John Walker, &c.

According to the late census, the population of the parish of Birmingham is above 138,000, being an increase of nearly 25 per cent. since the census taken ten years ago.

The preparations for the next meeting of the British association, at Devonport are nearly completed. Professor Whewell will be president; and the Earls of Morley and Mount Edgcumbe, Lord Elliot, M.P., Sir Thomas D. Acland, and Sir C. Lemon, the vice-presidents. The sittings of the meeting will begin on the 29th of this month, and end on the 4th August. Geological excursions to the mines of Cornwall are contemplated.

The Great Western sailed at three o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, from Kingroad. She carries eighty-seven passengers, from 40,000*l.* to 50,000*l.* in specie, and a very full cargo of dry goods. W. R. James, Esq., a special messenger in charge of important despatches from the American Consul, was on board the Great Western.

On Tuesday week a vast multitude of persons crowded the dock-yard of Mr. Pritchard, at Northfleet, to witness the launch of a first-class steam ship, the Medway, 1,200 tons burden; which took place at high-water in perfect safety. She belongs to the East-India Steam-packet Company, and is intended to carry out the mails.

On Thursday morning a length of the tunnel at Fareham, on the Gosport Branch railway, fell in to the extent in length of about 50 yards. This accident will postpone the opening of this branch for two months. The soil of the hill through which it passes is clay with sand, and the cause of the fracture was the slipping of a large body of earth, and its pressure, not on the top, but on one side of the arch. No one was injured. It was on that day to have been inspected by Sir. F. Smith, preparatory to its opening to the public.

At the Norfolk assizes, last week, David and George Alice and John Reeve were indicted for burglariously entering the dwelling-house of Joseph Bagman, and stealing therefrom 10*l.* in money, and a large quantity of apparel. The prosecutor, a farmer living at Drayton, in the night of the 26th April last, was awakened by the footsteps of persons on his stairs. He jumped up in bed, and saw the prisoners, who had their faces blackened, enter his room. David Alice, who had a pistol in one hand and a candle in the other, proceeded at once to the bed of the prosecutor, and demanded his money. The prosecutor gave them a purse with several sovereigns in it, and the prisoners, having counted their booty, said, "If we had known that was all, we would not have come; we thought there were hundreds." They then rifled a chest which stood in the room, after which they proceeded to the chambers in which the women of the house were sleeping, and in like manner produced their pistols and terrified them into giving up their money. They next asked what there was to eat, and receiving information on that head, they proceeded to the larder, and made a hearty supper. On the following day all the prisoners were apprehended at Chesham, 10 miles from the scene of the outrage, with some of the stolen property in their possession. The jury found the prisoners *Guilty*, and the learned judge sentenced Alice and Reeve to be transported for 15 years, and George Alice, a lad of 16, and the son of David Alice, to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for two years.

At the York assizes last Saturday, Thomas Millett was indicted for the wilful murder of Christopher Winder. According to the evidence the prisoner and the deceased were at the Rose and Crown public-house, in Leeds, where they spent the evening in a friendly manner, and both were in some degree intoxicated. The deceased left the place to go to the Malt-shovel, at Armley, near Leeds. About 10 o'clock the prisoner left with his cart, and returned soon after in a state of great excitement, and talked wildly about an attempt to rob; and he had on his head the hat of the deceased. Between 11 and 12 o'clock, two persons found the deceased lying on the road. His head was bloody, and a great number of stones were lying on the road on which he was blood. From the evidence of the surgeon there were several wounds and cuts about the head and face, very likely to have been made by stones, some of which were of a serious nature, and there were bruises about the arms and shoulders, but the injury, which, in his opinion, caused the death was more likely to have been done by a cart-wheel going over the lower part of the head, where a wound appeared in a continuous line from the lower jaw to the back of the head. Under these circumstances, the learned judge directed an acquittal.

#### THE CORN LAWS.

A preliminary meeting, convened by circular, issued to the ministers of religion in Manchester and its vicinity, was held at the town hall, Manchester, on Monday, July 12th, to consider the propriety of holding a national conference of ministers of all religious denominations on the subject of the laws restricting the food of the community. The meeting was attended by twenty-eight ministers, viz., from Manchester—John Birt, John Dallas, Richard Fletcher, Dr. Halley, Frederick Langhorne, Thomas G. Lee, W. McKerrow, James Scholefield, John Henry Smithson, Robert Williams; Salford—John R. Beard, David Haworth, James Wm. Massie; Rochdale—W. F. E. Burchell, David Hewitt, John Peters; Stockport—John Thornton, John Waddington; Ludlow, Salop—Theophilus Davies; Oldham—William Drummond; Halshaw Moor—John Dyson; Greenacres—Josh. Galland; Hazel Grove—Samuel Healley; Stalybridge—G. Hoyle; Dukinfield—Robert Ivy; Greenacres Moor—Richard Jessop; Stretford—Edward Morris.

The origin and object of the meeting having been briefly explained, a full discussion of the subject took place, at the conclusion of which the following resolution was passed, with one dissentient:—

Resolved—That it is the opinion of this meeting that the conference contemplated is desirable; that measures be adopted to convene the ministers of religion (who may be able to assemble), from all parts of the United Kingdom, to deliberate on the questions suggested for consideration; and that the convention be held in the week between the 15th and 22nd of August next.

A committee of nine gentlemen, with power to add to their number, was appointed to carry this resolution into effect.—The following is their

#### ADDRESS

TO THE MINISTERS OF ALL RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Gentlemen,—Receive the present address as if from friends of the suffering poor, and the lovers of peace and righteousness.

We are surrounded by scenes of want and misery, over which our hearts have long mourned with the power of affording little, beyond the consolation of mere words.

We are brought to the conclusion that it is *our duty*, and the duty of all who



all the sacred office of ministers of religion, to look into the causes of our national distress.

The conviction has been forced upon our own minds that the sufferings we deplore, and the calamities we would avert, may be traced, in a great degree, to the operation of the laws which produce a scarcity of the necessities of life, by circumscribing the bounties of divine providence.

But we need counsel and co-operation that we may proceed wisely and efficiently. We therefore earnestly invite you to a free and friendly conference on the subject of the laws which restrict the supply of food to the people of this country, and the principles upon which such laws are based—to the end that we may agree upon the adoption of some christian and constitutional measures for the removal of the ascertained causes of the increasing poverty and impending ruin of large classes of our fellow-citizens.

Conferences on debateable and difficult subjects have already been productive of the best results, whether for conviction in the minds of inquirers, or for constraining unwilling parties to fulfil the demands of justice. Anti-slavery conventions, in recent times, produced efforts which warrant our hope as rational and well founded that this conference will become influential and decisive.

We think we may be permitted to say that to no body of men ought such momentous questions to be submitted with a better prospect of a calm, an enlightened and an honest solution, than to that body which we desire to convene—a body composed of men who, while deeply sympathising in the wants and woes of the poor, profess to respect the just rights of all, and to be guided equally by the feelings of a disinterested benevolence, and the dictates of an uncompromising morality. We cannot doubt that the decisions of such a body would exercise a benign and beneficial influence over the nation at large.

We feel persuaded that we need employ no arguments to prove that the cause in which we would enlist your individual and combined exertions is associated with all the nearest and dearest interests of those to whose welfare you are devoted, or that the ends of morality and pure religion would be much promoted by the alleviation of the existing wide-spread wretchedness. But one thing is certain; we shall be fulfilling the behests of that religion, whose ministers we are, by demonstrating our desire and determination to do what we can for the physical as well as the spiritual benefit of our fellow-men.

Accept, then, our invitation, and unite with us in an effort for the common weal and general safety. For a while let us lay aside our sectarian and partizan differences, and, on the hallowed ground of christian charity, assemble for the purpose of bettering the condition of famishing multitudes.

As the friends of humanity, let us plead the cause of the poor.

As the exponents and defenders of the principles of immutable justice, let us protest against laws, of whatever form, which deny to our necessitous fellow-countrymen a share in the bounties which the creator has provided for the wants of all his creatures.

As the ministers of religion, let us remove, if it be possible, the causes which are engendering a frightful amount of immorality and impiety.

As patriots, burning with a love of country, let us make an effort to put away the occasions of disaffection and animosity, and to restore peace and harmony to a now unhappily distracted people; and may the blessing of God rest upon our meeting!

Not only are those invited whose minds are made up, but those also who have the conscientious difficulties which may possibly be removed by candid and full discussion.

Every effort will be made to provide hospitable accommodation for accredited individuals attending the conference.

Those who intend to accept this invitation are requested to take counsel of their congregations how they may best facilitate the object of the conference; and provide funds necessary for the journey.

The conference will commence its sittings on the morning of Tuesday the 17th of August, at ten o'clock, at the town hall, Manchester.

Communications to be addressed to the honorary secretary, 15, Lever-street, Manchester.

Manchester, July 13, 1841.

On behalf of the committee,  
GEO. THOMPSON, Hon. Sec.

#### IRELAND.

At the close of the sittings on Monday week in the Court of Chancery, Dublin, the Lord Chancellor (Lord Campbell) addressed the bar at some length. In the course of his remarks he observed:—"As there are no other causes, petitions, or motions to be disposed of, the sittings will now close; and I think it proper to mention to the bar, that I purpose forthwith to devote myself to the consideration how far the procedure of the court may be farther simplified and improved. In these reforms I know that I shall have the warm and generous support of the bar. In the alterations I have been instrumental in introducing into the law of real property and the law of debtor and creditor in England, I was zealously seconded by all branches of the profession there, and here I may confidently look for equal intelligence and equal disinterestedness. My great reliance, however, must be on the advice and co-operation of that accomplished lawyer, Sir Michael O'Loughlen, the Master of the Rolls, equally distinguished for the soundness of his decisions on the bench, and the aptitude he has displayed for the improvement of our judicial institutions. I do not forget, that before I have completed this important undertaking I may be reduced to a private station, but this can be no sufficient reason why I should not zealously enter upon it. I shall be prepared at any time to leave the high office which I have now the honour to hold, with the consciousness that, while I held it, I intended well."

Lord Morpeth is expected at Dublin Castle this week, to resume his duties as chief secretary. His lordship has been entreated by the constituencies of four Irish counties to grant them the honour of returning him as a member of the House of Commons; but in every instance the noble lord has returned a reply in the negative, accompanied by the warmest expressions of gratitude on his part.—*Morning Chronicle*.

At the last meeting of the Repeal Association, a letter was read from Mr. O'Connell, in which he reverts to repeal as the only thing to save the Irish nation. He had never been sanguine about the result of the elections.

There has been serious rioting at the Clare election in Ennis. Report goes, that one man, named Eustace, has died of wounds inflicted by the mob.

Reports come from Clonmel that a serious riot has taken place there on Monday last. The mob tried to stop a band of voters; the police fired, and four men were shot.

The supposed murderers of Mr. Bryan have been apprehended in Ireland. They appear to have been his ejected tenants.

The following scene took place at a church in Cork on Sunday week. The Rev. W. Negligan, curate of the parish, voted at the late election for the liberals, in accordance with his own principles, though in exception to the bigotted majority of his brethren in the ministry. When Mr. Negligan rose to preach, the whole, or nearly the whole, congregation left the church uttering cries of "No popery."

The *Waterford Chronicle* states that eleven persons were shot in that city on Thursday, by a man named Morgan, for shouting "Down with the tories!" Morgan has been fully committed.

A murder was committed in Dooey, in the wilds of Boylagh, on the 1st instant, on the person of Hugh Boyle, a most inoffensive and respectable young man, who was stabbed through the heart with a bayonet, by a person named Pat Rogers, who has for years been the terror of the district: the unfortunate victim survived but twenty minutes.—*Ballyshannon Herald*.

#### SCOTLAND.

A public meeting of the members and seat-holders of dissenting churches, was held in South College-street church, Edinburgh, on Wednesday evening, the 14th inst., to receive the report of the committee appointed at the public meeting held in December last, and to consider what course dissenters should follow to defend their civil rights from the unjust encroachments of the high church party and their abettors in parliament. The meeting was crowded both above and below. There were about 2000 persons present. Councillor James Gray was called to the chair. On the platform were—Revs. J. M'Gilchrist, Robertson, Bruce, Alexander; Councillors Gray, Renton, Richardson; James Peddie, jun., W.S., Charles Spence, William Duncan, and William Miller, Esqrs., S.S.C.; Messrs. D. M'Laren, A. Thompson, James M'Laren, John Ritchie, William Drummond, James Richardson, Robert Richardson, Thomas Ireland, John Neil, Robert Blyth, James Greig, Andrew Fife, writer, Aitken, Megget, R. S. Grieve, Thomas Russell, J. H. Stott, A. D. Campbell, George Johnston, George Inglis, William Arthur, Peter Wilson, John Wright, Robert Davidson, John Gray, John Howieson, George Henderson, John Duncan, Thomas Chapman, Robert Glass, Robert Kerr. The Rev. James Robertson moved the 1st resolution, which was seconded by the Rev. W. L. Alexander:—"That in a free state there ought to be a perfect equality of civil rights, and that the existence of a church establishment was utterly incompatible with such equality, and that the meeting was therefore of opinion that complete civil equality could be obtained only by abolishing all preference of one sect over another." Mr. D. M'Laren moved and Mr. W. Drummond seconded the next resolution, which was to the effect, that the dissenters of Edinburgh, viewing with alarm the recent encroachments on their civil rights which might have been prevented if their opinions had been properly represented in parliament, and forming, as they did, a large portion of the liberal constituency, consider themselves justified in requiring that one of the city members, well qualified in other respects, should possess an intimate knowledge of their principles and tried attachment to their cause, which would secure their entire confidence, and entitle them to expect that he would constantly exert himself to prevent the recurrence of similar aggressions. The Rev. John M'Gilchrist moved and Mr. W. Duncan seconded the next resolution:—"That the dissenters of Edinburgh should unite in favour of a candidate, who, in addition to understanding their principles, was of decidedly liberal opinions on all the great questions of the day, including that of an entirely free trade in corn, to carry such a candidate to the poll, and use every fair means to secure his return." Mr. Charles Spence, S.S.C., moved the next resolution, which was seconded by Councillor Richardson:—"That the friends of the liberal cause should endeavour to increase their number by inducing all within the circle of their acquaintance, who were of liberal politics and possessed the necessary qualifications, to register immediately." The spirit displayed at this meeting is said to have been most enthusiastic and animating. It was plain from the whole tone of the speeches there delivered and the intense interest and thorough sympathy manifested by the audience that the present adverse position of the liberal party and the wretched result of most of the recent elections have not in the least damped the ardour, or shaken the courage of the adherents of the voluntary principle.

The *Scotsman* doubts the truth of Mr. Rutherford's rumoured elevation to the bench. But there is no doubt that such a change is in contemplation, and we should not be surprised if, in the prospect of a change of ministry, it were to take place immediately. We entreat the electors to be on their guard. We know the disinclination among them to be again made subservient to mere whig purposes. Mr. Gillon and Mr. Joseph Hume are at their service, and by the election of either they would reflect credit on themselves.—*Scottish Pilot*.

On Friday last, the reformers of Perth, gave a dinner to the Right Hon. Fox Maule. At four o'clock, nearly five hundred noblemen and gentlemen, electors and others, sat down to a sumptuous dinner in the large room in the county hall. Amongst those present were the Right Honourable Lord Lynedoch, the Lord Provost of Perth; Sir D. Stewart, Bart.; G. Duncan, Esq., M.P. for Dundee; R. Graham, Esq.; Dr. Barlas; Professor Anderson; Bailies Bowen, Clancies, Robertson, and Whisson, &c.

On Monday week, a public entertainment was given at Dumfries, to Mr. Ewart by his friends and supporters in the late election. The festival took place in the Assembly-rooms, D. Armstrong, Esq., late Provost of the Burgh, took the chair, having on the right, W. Ewart, Esq., the guest of the evening, James Thorburn, Esq., writer, Mr. Currie, sculptor, &c.; and on the left, James Little, Esq., provost of Annan, Alexander Maxwell, Esq., of Liverpool, Mr. Beveridge, Max-weltown, &c.

On Tuesday, the 13th inst., a public dinner was given by the liberal electors of Wick, to James Loch, Esq. About 160 gentlemen were present. Provost Bruce, the chief magistrate, was in the chair, and James Crawford, Esq., merchant, Pultneytown, croupier, who were supported by Mr. Loch; James Crawford, Esq., jun., of Armillan, advocate; Temple Frederic Sinclair, Esq., of Lybster; P. Wilson, Esq., Harry Bain, Esq., George Loch, Esq., of Liverpool; E. S. Sinclair, Esq., Josiah Rhind, Esq., and George Gunn Munro, Esq., of Poyntzfield. The principal speakers were the chairman, Mr. Loch, Mr. Crawford, and Major Munro.

On Thursday last a number of the electors of the western district of the united counties of Clackmannan and Kinross, entertained their late member Admiral Sir Charles Adam, at a public dinner, in the Tontine Hotel, Alloa. The chair was filled by Thomas Ritchie, Esq., of Ruthvenhill, who was supported by Sir Charles Adam, Right Hon. Fox Maule, Rev. Mr. M'Dowall, R. Haig, Esq., of Dollarfield, J. W. Williamson, Esq., Kinross, Mr. Wright of Tullegarth, Mr. Maxton of Dollar, Mr. J. B. Maxton, Alloa, Mr. Archibald of Keilabreac, Mr. Menzies of Kincardine, &c. Andrew Roy, Esq. acted as croupier, supported by Robert Robertson, Esq., advocate, John M'Neilan, Esq., of Solgerth, George Ritchie, Esq., W. S. Alexander Bald, Esq., Alloa, &c.



## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Noncon."—Ordination among dissenters is usually explained to mean nothing more than an appropriate recognition by neighbouring churches of a union already effected between a church and its pastor. But, in fact, a superstitious notion of it very widely prevails: and it is rather connived at than rebuked by the practice of dissenting ministers. The administration of baptism and the Lord's supper by a minister not ordained, in the sense above expounded, is regarded as indecorous, and churches unable to meet the expense of an ordination service, are often put to great inconvenience in consequence. Our own churches have not got rid of all the fopperies of Rome. The whole question, however, is better suited to a magazine than a newspaper.

L. T. in our next.

"I. M'Assey," has been received. We are not sure that it would be wise in us, or useful, to enter into the matter.

We respectfully request our country friends, in all possible cases, to give their orders to the news agents in their respective localities; where this is impracticable, the better way is to send the amount of subscription (26s. per annum) by post-office order, direct to the office, which will secure the regular transmission of the paper to their address.

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## The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1841.

### THINGS TOO HARD FOR A MAJORITY.

COMMERCE droops—trade is stagnant—our manufactures one by one are falling into decay—capital returns no profit—industry finds no employment—the revenue steadily declines—the expenses of the country increase. The national resources seem to have lost their wonted elasticity. Improvement, hoped for, expected, patiently waited for, not only does not come, but gives no promise of coming. Men try to suck consolation from the thought that things cannot be worse—just as starving people have been known to seek nutriment in old shoes. We fear the scanty pittance of comfort derived from this source will be soon wrested from them by inexorable facts. The bankruptcy list may be longer—markets yet open to us may be lost—mills and factories may be given up as worthless—thousands who have strained every nerve to maintain a footing of credit and respectability may be compelled to yield to the iron rule of necessity—and millions who have contrived, one scarcely knows how, to keep life within their wasting frames, may find even that to be no longer possible.

If there be any who imagine that in this sketch of future probabilities we have employed too sombre colours, we beg them to point out those features of the picture which will bear more light. The present unprecedented depression of the staple interests of the country is neither recently nor suddenly produced. The causes which brought it to the present pass, are not adventitious. What they have done and are doing, they will continue to do with frightfully augmented power. Trade cannot flourish whilst manufacture languishes—manufacture cannot live but in close dependence upon commerce—and commerce crippled by absurd restrictions cannot win back markets from which foreign competition has driven it. Prosperity will not drop down upon us from heaven—the age of miracles is passed. If there be a single opening in the clouds through which the beams of hope may glance upon us, we should like to know where it is. Let us not delude ourselves. Cause and effect are not yet dissociated from each other. It was long before monopoly fairly beat down the energies of an enterprising, industrious, and, by position, singularly favoured people—but having done this, recovery is impossible so long as monopoly is upheld.

Sir Robert Peel takes office to uphold monopoly. Flushed with electoral triumphs, his party display all the confidence which would be justified only by the supposition that their main obstacle has been surmounted. They undertake the task of governing this country, every interest of which, (saving agriculture, whose turn of adversity is approaching) languishes nigh to dissolution, on principles the real meaning of which is that relief shall not be administered; and they fancy they have succeeded when they have got a parliamentary majority. A parliamentary majority! Yes! they have got one and it is all they have got. Meanwhile the great unvarying laws of the social and economical world will go on steadily operating, uninfluenced by their majority. Were it three times as large as it is, it would not extract prosperity from commercial restrictions, nor make closed markets a source of life to our manufactures, nor force monopoly to yield other than the bitter fruit upon which we are now compelled to feed. Things do not alter their nature because a party may have plenty of votes at their command. Paper resolutions will not reverse the settled order of events. The Tories may ruin the country; but on the principles of monopoly they cannot govern it.

Let those who will, believe that a great nation like our own will stand still and watch ruin gradually stealing down upon it, at the beck of a parliamentary majority—we cannot. We have little faith in the patriotism of the middle classes—not much in their enlightenment. Neither of them has done much to avert the present crisis. But necessity will teach them some useful lessons—and growing distress will do much to embolden their political views and spirit. The continuance and increase of present embarrassments will drive all classes to ask themselves—"Why is it thus?" Soon the eyes of all will be fixed upon the boasted majority who hold in their hands the power of relief and selfishly refuse to give it.

They will begin to reason thus—"we have all the elements of national greatness and prosperity—industry, skill, enterprise, influence—roads, canals, rivers, the ocean—we have coal and iron—we can avail ourselves of immense natural advantages—we might trade with the whole world—and we are bidden by a parliamentary majority, to forego it all and perish."

That such will before long become the tenor of the people's thoughts we have not a doubt. Had heaven decreed their sufferings they would, of course, exhibit quiet submission to His will—but will they long consent to see heaven's bounty, designed for them, wasted and wantonly destroyed by vicious legislation? Can Sir Robert Peel and his majority obliterate from men's minds the conclusions firmly fixed there by the report of the committee on the import duties? Can he persuade them that any retrenchment of aristocratic extravagance would be an evil infinitely more serious than national beggary? Will he be able to chain up thought, or cut off the connection between thought and will? Or is he fond enough to suppose that universal distress, produced by known removable causes, will not generate discontent, or that discontent can embody itself in no form which his majority will be unable to cope with? In one word, can he make human nature other than it is? If not, what does he and his party propose to do? Just to sit upon the valve of the engine and whistle until the boiler bursts.

It is rumoured that the Tories, fearful of trying the experiment of increased taxation, will cut down expenditure, and make it square with the present income of the country. What then? This will not remove his difficulties. A steadily declining revenue is not the complaint with which he has to deal, but only a symptom of it. Taxation is as nothing in comparison of monopoly. Give us leave, (mark that! the nation is under necessity in this matter of asking leave) give us leave to trade, when, where, and in what articles we please, and our national debt would not only be borne manfully, but easily and with cheerfulness. Our interests can stand up under this burden—but they cannot suffer a privation of natural sustenance too. We are not crushed by external pressure alone—but by the combination of external pressure with internal weakness. Trade and commerce are gasping for proper aliment—lightening their load will not meet their case. Not the back but the stomach craves attention.

Here then is Sir Robert's main difficulty. Ireland is a fleabite to it. All the great interests of the empire are sinking gradually but surely into decay—the honourable baronet comes forward and declares, "I will take the government in hand on the principle of withholding relief." A population rapidly increasing—the means of employment daily slipping out of our hands—an immense amount of capital vested in manufacture sinking into annihilation—incorporated property of all kinds, shipping, railroads, canals, mines, becoming in consequence depreciated in value—the middle classes hardly able to keep bankruptcy at bay—the working classes already suffering as much as nature can endure—will Sir Robert Peel be able to master this unusual and terrible combination of difficulties? Yes! when he and his majority can chain the Hellespont. We said some time since he would have to deal with things rather than with political parties—and we predict, without pretending to second sight, that things will beat him.

### WHO IS TO BLAME?

THE thorough-paced ministerial organs, attributing the recent defeat at the elections to the remissness exhibited by reformers in placing their names on the register, proceed to read them a lecture on their want of patriotism. There can be no question that, had the registration been efficiently attended to by men professing liberal opinions, the result would have been somewhat different. Without attempting to exonerate the party accused, we must be allowed to suggest an extenuation of their otherwise inexcusable apathy. They are not alone in fault. The registration is so hampered with restrictions, the annoyances to which a claim to vote exposes the claimant are so numerous, the sinister influences to which tradesmen and others having a vote are exposed, are so destructive of independence, and the inducements to keep in a stand-still whig ministry were, until very recently, so small, that it is no matter of surprise to any reflecting observer that so large a number of reformers refused to put themselves upon the list. What motive was likely to prevail with them? At the period of the last registration they had not been offered any measure worth contending for. They saw the whigs abandoning with extraordinary facility every great principle they had once professed, and by the profession of which they had won the confidence of the country. The perfidy of ministers rendered a large body of sound-hearted men all but careless about public matters. To what conceivable purpose were they to bestir themselves? They were not likely to guess the intentions of the whigs in reference to financial and commercial reform. Not a hint had been given them that such a thing was under contemplation. The cabinet had held out no sign, had given no token. Every proposition to that effect they had resisted. Down to the defeat they experienced on the Irish registration bill no one suspected their intentions. Nothing whatever leaked out, although the *Patriot*, enlightened after the event, thinks any one might have long since guessed their present policy. Why did not the *Patriot* guess it, and warn the electors to have everything in readiness? The whigs certainly deserve a premium for their proficiency in the art of concealing their best purposes from their best friends. The truth is, and it cannot be disguised, that our late defeats, although owing immediately to the inattention of liberals to the registration, are ultimately to be ascribed to the conduct of ministers themselves. In seven years they have managed to waste away a greater power



to advance the welfare of the nation than was ever possessed by any former administration. They refused to help the constituencies, and the constituencies have refused to help them. They reap nothing but what they took great pains to sow.

#### FAVOURABLE SYMPTOMS.

THE bitter medicine administered to the country by the late elections, is producing just the effect which we anticipated. Upon the liberal press it has acted like a tonic—dissipating the causes of past languor, and stimulating into healthy activity the appetite for further reform. In point of power, to say nothing of principle, a salutary change is perceptible. Journals chained to the daily task of defending and eulogising men in office, could not but become insufferably dull and monotonous. Not more hopeless would have been the attempt to make a broomstick bud, than to infuse into their perpetually recurring theme anything like intellectual life and vigour. The subject would not admit of it. One by one, the organs of reform are coming back to principle—discussing matters of pith and moment instead of the merits of this or the other set of men. They have now more elbow-room for their work, and, without question, they do it better. Ere long we trust, all who still serve under the colours of reform will take up some common ground, worth contending for—our recently disorganised and undisciplined bands will then re-unite, and marching forward, one firm and compact phalanx against toryism, shall teach both ourselves and it, that office and power are not necessarily identical. The full development of conservative designs must precede the final overthrow of monopoly in this country.

On the other hand, prospect of place is evidently telling upon the tory party. Exclusion from office acted upon them like a hard frost—it bound up into one solid mass the most heterogeneous things. Placed in the sunshine of power, or rather in the dawn of it, before power has risen upon them, they begin to exhibit the influence of a thaw, and the sections lately held together by external pressure, are falling asunder. The *Times*, the *Standard*, the *Morning Post*, and the *British Critic*, are by no means agreed upon the ultimate principles upon which the new government is to rest. Distrust of Sir Robert Peel peeps out from the widening crevices of the party. High-church principles do not sympathise very closely with moderate concession to the spirit of the age—and a large demand for church extension but ill accords with an exchequer seriously in debt. Unhappy baronet! He is the tolerated leader of all the divisions of conservatism, because each hopes to make him subservient to its own special designs. He must take his choice somewhere. And then farewell union. Those whom he neglects to please will denounce him as a traitor.

#### THE MANCHESTER DISSENTING MINISTERS AND THE "SPECTATOR."

WE have great pleasure in directing the attention of our readers to a circular issued by twenty-eight ministers of all religious denominations in Manchester, inviting their brethren throughout the kingdom to join them in endeavouring to obtain a repeal of the odious bread tax. The *Spectator* of last week contains an article, which we would have extracted could we have spared room, commenting upon this movement in no very flattering terms.

While we generally agree with our able contemporary in his views of the political questions of the day, we protest against the tone which he adopts when compelled to allude to any movements connected with the principles of protestant nonconformity. It has frequently occurred to us that however cleverly that journal might handle the subjects connected with our civil liberty, there is a large class of subjects he does not appreciate, although these subjects involve the whole question of the religious liberty of the nation.

It must be admitted, that it would be unseemly, and have a tendency to weaken the influence of the ministers of religion, if they were found obtruding their opinions on matters of a merely secular character; but there are many of our present laws which, although essentially secular, are so obstructive in their tendency to the moral and religious regeneration of a people, that it becomes the duty of every man interested in carrying on this great work to aid in their removal. Amongst these the bread tax stands predominant in infamy, as an insurmountable barrier to the improvement and instruction of the working classes, and if any weight is to be attached to the scripture denunciation, that "he that withholdeth corn the people shall curse him," who are so imperatively called upon to rescue their countrymen from the perils of this denunciation as the teachers of religion?

The whole tenor of the article is lowering to the motives and principles of the men who have made this move (we think forward). We can see no shadow of an attempt, as insinuated, to give undue prominence to clerical opinions, or to set up any clerical supremacy, but a simple straightforward discharge of a christian duty. The dissenting ministers of Manchester, moving as they do among the class most affected by this impost, and seeing its demoralizing influence, seeing that the minds of the working people are so embittered by poverty and privation, and become so reckless as to be inaccessible either to moral or religious instruction, and knowing that all this suffering was inflicted to add wealth to the wealthy, say to their brethren throughout the whole length and breadth of the land, "help us to alter this state of things." This appears to us to be perfectly natural, and only in accordance with the common principles of christian charity.

We cannot dismiss this subject without noticing a most gratuitous assumption on the part of the *Spectator*, that these twenty-eight ministers have been urged to this step by some power who are using them for their own purposes, "to work the oracle they don't believe in." We can see no sign of this. We know that there are many names

attached to this circular, that no man, or set of men, would think of using, and we are confident that nothing but the deepest conviction of the importance of the subject would induce them to step forward and brave the charge of being political. We think, and have frequently so expressed ourselves, that such men are wrong in so immuring themselves within their pulpits. We think the world has more claims on them than they willing to admit, and we cheerfully hail this step as an harbinger of better things to come.

#### ON THE CRY OF REGISTER! REGISTER! REGISTER!

THE *Chronicle* and the other ministerial organs are urging the people to register, register, register, which is right; but they forget to urge upon their employers to improve THE BILL; to sweep away the whole of the checks and encumbrances by which the whigs thought fit to clog the exercise of the electoral right, and to secure the rights of property, to the prejudice of the rights of labour.

If they had honestly intended that the few, the very few, to whom they have given the franchise should exercise it, they would long since have done away with the absurd restrictions upon its exercise; particularly that of the previous payment of the taxes. Government has the remedy for the payment, and no man can continue long in a house the taxes of which he cannot pay. There might be reason in the resolution if the payment of taxes were optional. As to all those whose names are on the rate book, that fact should *prima facie* be conclusive in a man's favour, and give title to as many votes as the value of the premises would bear; if there were as many tenants living in the house, and named on the rate. But the whigs did not join in carrying the bill because they desired to enfranchise those they professed to invest with the right; they were, and are exclusives in heart, urged forward by an anxiety for the power and importance of office, and what they yielded, they conceded, not that they loved the democratic or representative principle, but that they were forced by the stream of public opinion to offer something to the people that they might get much for themselves—hence when they had got in, they of course influenced their stamped daily press to put their condensers into action.

They very soon earned for themselves the distinction of the do-little, then of the do-less administration. Then commenced the crawl-backward system—"we would if we could, but the Peers won't let us." Then came the declaration, made when they thought themselves strong, that it was from the first intended to give the landed interest—which is only another term for the law-church and the aristocracy—the preponderance. Then followed the monstrous finality declaration—having buried the silly cry of the wisdom of our ancestors, they thought they could set up the wisdom of whig statesmen, and say, "thus far shalt thou go and no further." When they could no longer hold office, under the semblance of enjoying the confidence of the people, they instructed their stamped orderlies to cry "keep out the tories," thus showing their consciousness that they no longer held the confidence of the people, not even of the one in nine, whom their crack measure had invested with the franchise, but had given it to them without the protection of the ballot, and therefore without freedom.

Whilst they could do nothing for reform, that is for the people, they could imprison between 400 and 500 chartists, for this with the aristocracy if not "a labour of love," is a thing of habit; and the tories, whom the whigs charged with not allowing them to do good, of course did not oppose their harrassing and rupturing the discontented, because politically neglected, people.

Then finally came the infatuated declaration imputing madness to the man who would repeal the corn-laws; and then, for the whigs have never acted up to an assertion or worked out a liberal principle, that was followed by a proposal to alter those very corn-laws.

The short-sighted selfishness of this course carried within it the seeds of its own dissolution, and the cry of the wolf is at the door—keep out the tories—has failed to rouse the people to aid foolish and false shepherds.

Yet is there no ground to despair of progress, the cause of truth and the people is advancing rapidly. The whigs are, as all are, creatures of the circumstances in which they are born and educated, and by which they are surrounded, and they have been made instrumental to work out a great purpose.

Hitherto men's minds have been fixed on politics merely, which, abstracted from economy, is merely excitement, and is only a slip of the tree of social science.

The knowledge of political and national economy, and thence of universal economy, which is religion, is essential to the right and cool application of mere politics.

Political economy is the knowledge which enables men to see the ends and purposes to be sought, and gives them judgment to apply their political knowledge to useful ends. It unites individual understandings, and teaches men to look at measures as primary, and at the men who are prominent only as they are to be relied upon to do as well as to talk wisely. It adds wisdom to the national understanding.

We do not believe that even at this election, any one candidate has obtained his seat on account of his hustings' speeches, or his parliamentary palavers. The people are not now to be cheated by tricky words. Even that master of the art of talking roundabout, Sir Robert, cannot now successfully "defy the matter." The whigs, thinking they had greater cause as aristocrats to fear further organic change than economical concession, have unwittingly, by their proposed fiscal measures, directed men's minds to a subject which hitherto has been at the back of people's heads, but has now most opportunely been brought into the front, before the eyes of their understanding; under circumstances which cannot fail not merely to imprint, but to stereotype more political economy and fiscal wisdom



upon the minds of the commercial, trading, and operative classes, than they or the Tories can hereafter choke, whatever pains they may take to sow tares. Both will grow up, and quickly too, for distress has prepared the soil, and the struggle between political truth based on facts, and sustained by strong political feeling, and the fallacy mongers who impede men in making property, instead of fixing their taxes upon property when made, will shortly terminate in revolutionising the fiscal system. Men will now generally understand that fiscal protection means commercial oppression; and we should not wonder if, in a very short time, men do not think that excise offices and custom houses are merely legalised modes of hamstringing themselves, under which they have suffered, because they have been ignorant enough not to submit to direct taxation.

We conclude with the whig cry,—“Register, Register, Register,” adding, “and go for a property tax, and for a real free trade, by the abolition of all taxes whatsoever, except an *ad valorem* tax upon property, and upon its devolution by death.”

## SUMMARY.

THE week, in several senses, has been a dull one—meteorologically, commercially, and politically. The cold, wet, windy weather threatens the crops, and a bad harvest, even although it would certainly turn out the Tories, would inflict terrible privation upon the working classes. Trade, it is said, “is as bad as it can be,” one of those descriptions which will not bear a literal interpretation, inasmuch as it turns out usually, upon inquiry as to the precise meaning of the phrase, that things “are getting worse every day.” Failures have well-nigh ceased to attract attention. As to the elections, which are now brought to a close, it is really difficult to speculate upon the bearing they will be found to have upon the ultimate well-being of the nation. The Tories have secured a majority of 78—in ordinary times a good “working majority.” Many of the large towns are either wholly or in part represented by conservative members—and the counties, with very few exceptions, have proved how honestly Lord John stated the intentions of those who framed the reform bill, when he said that it was always intended to give a preponderance to the landed interest. What the whig ministers designed for the country, the country now enjoys—the landowners have things their own way. The aristocracy, who, in fact, are the proprietors of the soil, when they gave the reform bill, under the pretence of giving full representation to the people, meant, according to the Colonial Secretary, to represent themselves—and the elections prove that what they meant they have taken care to secure. Rumour is already busy—Sir R. Peel, it is said, is personally disliked in high quarters, and a conservative government must be placed under other control than his. A correspondent to the *Hants Independent*, alluding to the intention of her Majesty to visit Woburn Abbey, the seat of Lord John's brother, the Duke of Bedford, and, in connexion with it, to the fact that the Duke of Wellington has her Majesty's commands to meet her there, hints at the possibility of a *coalition ministry*. That such a thing is contemplated there is no further reason, we imagine, for conjecturing than the approximation of late, until this corn law move, of whig and tory policy. We believe, on good authority, and have already expressed our belief, that the Whigs in opposition do not intend to push their free-trade principles to any serious issue. And we doubt not that a secret understanding between the two great sections of the aristocracy may be arrived at without venturing to disgust the nation by the political immorality of an open coalition. Meanwhile all the creatures of the land-owning party exhibit a liveliness suited to the occasion. Clergy and churchwardens, as will be seen in the Brain-tree case, are resolved to carry high church principles into practice.

France has returned to her place amongst European powers opportunely for her—for oppressive exactions are providing scope for all her surplus valour at home. Toulouse has been the scene of insurrection, and the whole country exhibits inflammatory symptoms which nothing but great sagacity will be able to subdue.

Other foreign intelligence is not very important.

It is said that the Queen and Prince Albert will not return to Buckingham Palace until just before the meeting of parliament.

In consequence of the Queen of the Belgians prolonging her visit to the Queen and Prince Albert at Windsor Castle, her majesty and royal consort have deferred their visit to the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, at Woburn Abbey until next week. On leaving Woburn, where the illustrious guests are likely to stay two or three days, her Majesty and Prince Albert go to Pansanger. From the Earl and Countess Cowper's the royal visitors proceed to Wrest-park, Earl and Countess De Grey's princely seat in Bedfordshire.

The Duke of Wellington is not expected to return to town from Walmer Castle till the first week in August.

Viscount Palmerston arrived in town on Wednesday from a visit to her Majesty at Windsor Castle. In the afternoon the Turkish ambassador, accompanied by one of his secretaries; Prince Esterhazy, the Austrian ambassador; and Baron de Brunow, the Russian minister, transacted business at the Foreign Office. M. de Montezuma, the Brazilian minister, also transacted business on Wednesday afternoon, at the Foreign Office.

Mr. Dean, chairman of the Customs, had an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Wednesday, at his official residence in Downing-street.

M. de Montezuma, the Brazilian minister, transacted business on Saturday, at the Foreign Office, Downing-street. Despatches from Major-General Napier, governor of the Cape of Good Hope, were received yesterday at the Colonial Office. Lord Morpeth has arrived in town from the north. Despatches for the lord high commissioner of the Ionian Islands, and for the governor of Gibraltar, were sent off from the Colonial Office on Saturday evening.

His excellency Andrew Stevenson, the American minister, transacted business on Thursday at the Foreign Office and the Home Department.

Mr. Richard Thornton, chairman of the committee of Portuguese bondholders, transacted business at the Foreign Office on Thursday.

It is reported that the Tories will not attempt to oust Mr. Shaw Leffevre from the speakership of the House of Commons. The amiable manners by which he is characterised, and the impartial conduct which he has displayed in the chair, as well as his great ability in conducting the business, have deservedly rendered him a great favourite with the House of Commons; while, on the other hand, Goulburn and Wynne, being both decided political partisans, it is felt that strong objections exist towards them, on that and other grounds.

Lord Abinger is about to resign in favour of Sir Frederick Pollock, who is to be made chief baron. Mr. Cresswell is to be attorney-general; but serious apprehensions are entertained that not one half of the tory officials will be fit for duty, owing to the shock which their nerves have received by the result of the elections. Like Cromwell, they say, “We never expected to see such a day.”—*Sun*.

On dit that the Queen has heard of the vain boast of Sir Robert, that, if he came into power, he would make her a tory (a conservative, as he said) in six weeks; and that the baronet is, consequently, more disliked than ever at head-quarters.—*Globe*.

The pope has pronounced *anathema maranathan* against animal magnetism. He condemns it as irreligious and immoral.

The marriage of Viscount Villiers, eldest son of the Earl of Jersey, with the lovely daughter of Sir Robert Peel, was solemnised on Wednesday last, at St. George's, Hanover-square. The marriage party, of eighty distinguished personages, shortly afterwards sat down to a splendid *dejeuner a la fourchette*. The happy pair subsequently set off to Middleton Park, near Bicester, Oxfordshire, one of the seats of the Earl of Jersey, where they intend passing the honeymoon. Sir Robert Peel gave numerous dinner parties in celebration of the happy event.

The dowry of the eldest daughter of Sir Robert Peel, who was married to Lord Villiers, the eldest son of the Earl of Jersey, is stated to be 150,000*l*.

The news of the death of Madame Catalina was false. Letters from Florence of the 25th of June say that this once celebrated singer is in the enjoyment of good health in her native city.

At Hanover on the 7th the funeral of the late Queen took place. The coffin was richly ornamented. The way from the palace to the chapel was covered with black cloth, on which the young girls had scattered flowers.

A pension of three hundred pounds a year upon the civil list has been granted to Mr. Snow Harris, of Plymouth, the distinguished chemist and electrician.

## THE ELECTIONS.—Members returned.

(Continued from p. 251.)

Those marked (n) are new members.

## ENGLISH COUNTIES.

PLACES.	LIBERALS.	TORIES.	Minl. gain.	Minl. loss.
Cheshire, South		Sir P. G. Egerton		
		J. Tollemache (n)		1
Cornwall, East		Lord Elliott		
		W. Rashleigh (n)		1
Derbyshire, South		C. R. Colville (n)		
		E. M. Mundy (n)		
Leicestershire, S.		H. Halford		
		C. W. Packe		
Lincolnshire, S.		C. Turnor (n)		1
		Sir J. Trollope (n)		1
Norfolk, East		Hon. E. Wodehouse		
		H. R. Burroughes		
Suffolk, East		Lord Henniker		
		Sir C. B. Vere		
Worcestershire, E.		J. A. Taylor (n)		
		J. Barneby		

## SCOTLAND.

Banffshire	J. Duff			
Elgin and Nairn		Major C. Bruce		
Orkney & Shetland	F. Dundas			
Stirlingshire		W. Forbes (n)		1
Wick Burghs	J. Lock			
Wigtownshire	Capt. Dalrymple (n)			1

## IRELAND.

Antrim		J. Irving		
		N. Alexander		
Carlow, County		Col. Bruen		
		H. Bunbury (n)		1
Clare, County	Major Macnamara			
	C. O'Brien			
Cork, County	D. O'Connell			
	E. B. Roche			
Donegal		E. S. Hayes		
		E. M. Connolly		
Dublin, County		J. Hamilton (n)		1
		Capt. Taylor (n)		1
Fermanagh		Capt. Archdall		
		Sir A. B. Brooke		
Galway, County	J. Bodkin			
	T. B. Martin			
Kerry, County	M. J. O'Connell			
	Hon. W. Browne (n)			1
Kildare	M. O'Ferrall			
	R. Archbold			
Leitrim	Lord Clements			
	S. White			



PLACES.	LIBERALS.	TORIES.	Minl. gain.	Minl. loss.
Limerick, County	W O'Brien C. Powell (n)			
Londonderry, County		Sir R. Bateson Capt. Jones		
Longford, County	Col. H. White Luke White			
Louth, County	R. M. Bellew M. Dawson (n)			
Mayo	R. D. Browne M. Blake			
Tipperary	R. O. Cave P. Maher (n)			
Tralee	M. O'Connell			
Waterford, County	Hon. R. S. Carew Capt. W. V. Stuart			
Westmeath	B. Chapman (n) H. M. Tuite (n)			
Wexford	Sir T. Esmonde (n)			
Wexford, County	J. Power Capt. Hatton (n)			
Wicklow, County	Sir R. Howard	Col. Acton (n)	1	

## SUMMARY.

	Tories.	Reformers.
English Boroughs .....	166	176
Counties .....	137	22
Scotland .....	22	31
Ireland .....	48	61
Total ..	368	290

Majority of tories, 78.

Ministerial loss, 78; gain, 38. Balance of ministerial loss, 40 seats, or 80 votes.

## SLAVERY IN AMERICA.

*To Hope H. Slaughter, Slave Trader, Baltimore.*

SINCE thou courteously allowed me, in company with my friend John G. Whittier, to visit thy slave establishment in the city of Baltimore, a few weeks since, I have often felt a desire to address a few lines to thee. I need not perhaps say that my feelings were painfully exercised in looking over thy buildings, fitted up with bolts and bars, for the reception of human beings for sale; a sense of the misery and suffering of the unfortunate slaves who have from time to time been confined there—of their separation from home and kindred—of the dreary prospect before them of a life of unrequited toil in the south and south west, rested heavily upon me: I could then realise the true nature of the system of slavery. I was in a market house for human flesh, where humanity is degraded to the level of the brute, and where children of our common father in heaven, and for whom our blessed redeemer offered up the atoning sacrifice of his blood, were bargained for and sold like beasts that perish. And when I regarded thee as the merchant in this dreadful traffic, and heard thee offer remarks which might be considered in some degree as an apology for thy business—calling our attention to the cleanly state of the apartments, the wholesome provisions, &c.; and especially when I heard thee declare that thou hadst been educated by a pious mother, that thou wast never addicted to swearing or other immoralities, and that thy business was a *legalised* one, that thou didst nothing contrary to law, and that while in thy possession the poor creatures were treated kindly, that families were not separated, &c.,\* I was glad to perceive some evidence, that the nature of thy employment had not extinguished the voice of conscience within thee. In thy sentiments, and in the manner of their utterance, I thought I could see that truth had not left itself without a witness in thy breast, and that a sense of the wrongfulness of thy occupation still disturbed thee.

To thy remark, that thy business was necessary to the system of slavery, and an essential part of it; and that if slave holding was to be justified at all, the slave trade must be also, I certainly can offer no valid objection; for, I have never been able to discern any moral difference between the planter of Virginia, and the slave dealer of Baltimore, Richmond and Washington. Each has his part to act in the system, and each is necessary to the other. And if the matter, in all its bearings, were not painfully serious, it would be amusing to witness the absurd contempt with which the slaveowner of Maryland or Virginia professes to look upon the trader whose purchase of his surplus slaves alone enables him to retain the residue in his possession; for it seems very evident that the only profitable part of the system in these states, at the present time, is the sale of the annual increase of the slaves. In passing from thy premises, we looked in upon the triennial convention of the baptists of the United States, then in session in the city of Baltimore, where I found slaveholding ministers of a high rank in the church, urging successfully the exclusion from the missionary board of that society, all those who in principles and practice were known to be decided abolitionists; and the result of their efforts satisfied me that the darkest picture of slavery is not to be found in the slave gaol of the trader, but rather in a convocation of professed ministers of the gospel of Christ, expelling from the board of a society formed to enlighten the heathen of other nations, all who consistently labour for the overthrow of a system which denies a knowledge of the holy scriptures to three millions of heathen at home!

But allow me, in a spirit, as I trust, of christian kindness, to entreat thee not to seek excuses for thy own course in the evil conduct of others. Thou hast already reached the middle period of life, the future is uncertain. By thy hopes of peace here and hereafter, let me

\* The latter remark of course applies only to the time they remained with thee; for on the day we visited thy establishment, a friend with whom I was dining informed me that a few days before a woman and child had been sold to thee, whose husband and father was a free man, who, in his distress, had offered to bind himself for a term of years in order to raise the sum (I think 800 dollars) demanded for them; but as he had been unable to do so, my friend had no doubt they had been sent off with the very lot of slaves which we were told by thyself had been forwarded to New Orleans from thy prison. Who is most guilty in this atrocious transaction, the slave-owner who sold thee the woman and child at Baltimore—THOU, the transporter of them for ever from their husband and parent—the purchaser of the mother and child at New Orleans, where they may be forever separated from each other—or the citizen who by his vote or influence creates and upholds enactments which legalize this monstrous system, is known only to him before whom the secrets of all hearts are revealed.

urge thee to abandon this occupation. It is not necessary to argue its intrinsic wickedness, for thou knowest it already. I would therefore beseech thee to listen to that voice which I am persuaded sometimes urges thee to put away the evil of thy doings; to "do justly and love mercy," and thus cease to draw down upon thyself the curse which fell upon those merchants of Tyre who "traded the persons of men." That these warnings of conscience may not be longer neglected on thy part is the sincere wish of one who, while he abhors thy occupation, feels nothing but kindness and goodwill towards thyself.

JOSEPH STURGE, of Birmingham, England.

New York, 6th mo., 30th, 1841.

## MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

**SHOCKING ACCIDENT.**—A fatal accident occurred last week at the corner of Rupert street, Haymarket, by which a girl of about fourteen was snatched out of life in an instant. The poor child was knocked down by a dust-cart, and the wheel passed over her head, and produced such an extensive fracture of the skull that a portion of the brain was found to have been forced out through the right ear. Strange as it may appear, the instant the wheel had passed over her she got up upon her legs, the blood streaming from her eyes, nose, and ears, but the next moment fell dead to the ground.

**THREE CHILDREN KILLED.**—An appalling circumstance took place in Rye market on Monday week. A waggon loaded with lime met the Red Rover coach in a narrow part of the street where several children were at play; and the horses taking fright, started off at a gallop, dragging the waggon on the causeway. Three of the children were run over before they could be got out of the way. A boy named Young, three years of age, was taken up quite dead, his head being literally smashed. A little girl, four years old, had her lower limbs broken, and died in about an hour after the accident. An elder girl, ten years old, survived about two hours, when death put an end to her sufferings.

**SUDDEN DEATH.** On Wednesday morning, while Mr. Smith, belonging to the Court of Chancery, was waiting for the Hertford coach at the Bell and Crown, Holborn, he was seen to stagger and fall very heavily on the ground. A surgeon was sent for, but before he arrived life was extinct.

**SUDDEN DEATH.**—On Sunday evening week, Mrs. Ann Ede, a widow, was attending a chapel in connexion with the Wesleyans, at Homerton, when she was observed suddenly to sink on her seat. A medical gentleman was sent for, but he was unable to afford any aid. A few minutes before the awful occurrence the preacher was reminding the congregation that life was short, and observed that before nine o'clock some of those who heard him might be no more.

**FIRES.**—On Sunday morning a most destructive fire broke out in the residence of Mr. Farebrother, cabinet maker, Mansfield street, Kingsland road, which totally destroyed the house and its contents. The fire was discovered by the police constable on duty; but although a plentiful supply of water was obtained, it was found impossible to save any portion of the house or its contents. But for the assistance of the police and neighbours, the family must have fallen victims to the destructive element. Within an hour after the outbreak of the fire the house was totally destroyed.—On Saturday afternoon an extensive fire broke out in some hayricks belonging to Mr. Egerton, of Southend, Bromley. Unfortunately there was a great want of water, and for some time the flames spread with uninterrupted fury, and set three other ricks on fire. Subsequently the engines from Dartford arrived, when, water being obtained, the flames were prevented spreading. The loss is very considerable. The cause of the fire was the overheating of the hay, which was quite green.

**SUICIDE OF A FEMALE.**—On Thursday, an elegantly dressed female, apparently about twenty-two years of age, threw herself into the river Thames, near Southwark-bridge. A man, named Jones, saw the act and tried to save her, but before he could reach the spot she sank.

**ELECTIONEERING.**—A labouring man, named Stubbings, in the service of Mr. Ram, of Purleigh, lost his life at the close of the Maldon election. He had recorded his vote during the day, and, in the evening, whilst in a state of intoxication, he insisted on driving home his master's waggon, when he was knocked down by the horses, and the wheels passing over him, he was killed on the spot.—*Essex Herald.*

**SHOCKING DEATH FROM FIRE.**—On Tuesday week, in Lambeth, a girl named Frances Marden, aged ten years, was frightfully burned. It appeared that the parents, having put the other children to bed, went out with a relation, and left the deceased to sit up till they returned, when the girl fell asleep, and starting at a noise, knocked the candle over on her clothes, which immediately ignited, and before assistance came she was surrounded by flames. She expired the following afternoon.

**FRENCH RAILWAY ACCIDENT.**—A fatal accident occurred last week on the Versailles railway. On the arrival of the train at the Courbevoie station, the chain of the tender became unfastened, and a passenger who was in a carriage immediately behind, becoming alarmed at the circumstance, made an attempt to jump out; when he fell to the ground, and one of the iron steps, coming in contact with his neck, severed his head as completely from the body as if he had been guillotined.

**HIGHWAY ROBBERY.**—On Thursday night, about eleven o'clock, as Mr. Charles Bowyer, of the Coach and Horses, Tything, was returning home, on entering the first field leading to the Moors, he was attacked by three fellows, one of whom knocked him down by a violent blow on the head with a bludgeon. Mr. Bowyer rose and, speedily recovering himself, knocked down with his fist the fellow who had first struck him, and floored another who had come to his assistance; but the odds were too great. The villains set upon Mr. Bowyer altogether, beat him in a savage and dreadful manner, and robbed him of all the loose silver he had about him. Mr. Bowyer was left upon the ground in a state of insensibility, but was happily discovered by a person passing that way shortly after the affair, who conveyed him to the Grand Stand, where his wounds were washed. He was afterwards conveyed home, suffering greatly from the brutal treatment he had received; but it is hoped he will do well.—*Worcester Chronicle.*



**THE EARTHQUAKE IN FRANCE.**—The shocks of earthquake, felt at Paris, were perceived with greater force in the centre of France. At Nevers, Bourges, Pontlevoy, Sancerre, Tours, and the surrounding districts, the shocks were felt with much force, at the same time as in Paris, and again in some localities a few hours afterwards. The same storm that fell over the capital visited a considerable part of France. A rumbling noise is said to have been heard in most spots, attending the oscillations of the ground. At Orleans, a violent whirlwind passed over the town, and the evening was dark and stormy until midnight, when three shocks of an earthquake roused the inhabitants from their sleep, and occasioned great alarm. They succeeded each other at intervals of from 30 to 35 seconds. The first, had the effect of a violent motion from east to west; the two others were from north to south. The third lasted a long time, and many persons who were lying in their beds placed in the direction of east to west, felt them move five or six times. Those on the contrary, whose beds were placed in the direction of north to south, felt their heads and feet rise and fall with great rapidity. A short time afterwards a violent wind arose, and was followed by torrents of rain. At three in the morning another shock of earthquake was experienced. This was in the direction of north to south, but was less violent. It is a remarkable fact that all the insane patients of the asylum at Orleans passed the night in a state of extreme agitation and irritation.

**EARTHQUAKE IN TERCEIRA.**—A calamitous event has taken place in the isle of Terceira. The greatest consternation reigns among its unfortunate inhabitants, who, overcome with terror at the repeated convulsions of the earth since the 12th ult., have, to save their lives, left their houses. The Villa da Praia de Victoria was reduced to a state of complete ruin at half-past three on the morning of the 15th. Not a single house has escaped safe. There exists not one stone upon another, and even the water has disappeared. Some places in the environs of Praia have also been destroyed, and the people are living encamped in the adjoining fields. In the city of Angra violent shocks have greatly alarmed the inhabitants, but none very disastrous have occurred there. All the authorities of this district have manifested the greatest zeal and activity in affording aid to the unhappy sufferers.

**CHANGES IN THE SOLAR SPOTS.**—In our last we noticed that large clusters of spots were traversing the sun's disc. One of the clusters has entirely disappeared, though it had scarcely arrived at the middle of the disc. It consisted of one large and five smaller spots. Some of the small spots in the third cluster have also since disappeared. The large spot connected with the other cluster, which appeared with a compact dark nucleus, and which was reckoned to be nearly the size of the earth, has since that time been divided into two parts, with a bright space between them, and they are both included within one regular penumbra. These changes, accomplished within so short a time, in masses of matter larger than the whole extent of the terraqueous globe, indicate that vast changes are constantly going forward, either in the solid body of the sun, or in his luminous atmosphere; and that powerful agents, far surpassing what we can now conceive, are in incessant operation to produce so astonishing effects.

**THE MARCH OF TIME.**—A Bath paper states that the census has caused considerable annoyance in that fashionable city. Several ladies, hovering on the shady side of thirty, have endeavoured to evade it by abruptly retiring to the Continent; and one elderly dandy, hopeless otherwise of escaping the inquisitorial scrutiny into his age, actually took up his abode in a hackney-coach, in which he was driven about the city throughout the obnoxious Monday night! We understand that the Bath census reveals one astonishing fact—namely, that of all the unmarried spinsters there, scarcely one has grown a year older since it was last taken! Not a few bachelors, too, still stick at the same age which they owned to in 1831!

**NON-COMPLIANCE WITH THE CENSUS RETURN.**—The Rev. William Black, rector of Blaisdon, Gloucester, was fined 5*l.* and costs. It appeared from the census paper, produced to the bench by the enumerator, that the reverend gentleman had written on it, as an excuse for not complying, the following:—"The person to whom this paper was sent cannot conscientiously make any return, as he considers it highly sinful to number the people. See the 24th chapter of the 2d Book of Samuel, in the Holy Bible."

**MUSIC.**—Organs are of great antiquity, but violins are not. The former was first brought to Europe from the Greek empire in 758, and violins were first invented about 1477, and introduced by Charles II. The gamut in music was first invented by Guy L'Aretin, in 1025. Musical glasses are of German origin, but revived by Dr. Franklin, 1760.

**METEORIC STONE.**—The meteoric stone which fell a few days ago at Chateau-Renard has the appearance of granite of a light grey colour. Interspersed in the mass are bright grains of metallic iron, which distinguish it from the stones of our globe, in which metallic iron has never been found, probably on account of the rapidity with which this metal passes to a state of oxydation. The surface of the stone is covered with a crust, caused by the heat arising from the great rate of its passage to the earth, and its contact with our atmosphere.

**INCREDIBLE.**—The *Louisville Advertiser* states that corn has been sold at auction in Missouri as low as three cents a bushel!

**HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD.**—The perseverance of John Quincy Adams has conquered the gag resolution of Congress, and driven it from the halls of American freedom. Mr. Adams resisted this resolution at first, and persevered in his opposition until better principles gained the ascendancy, and the offensive interdiction on the liberty of a sovereign people fell to the ground. Let this example be remembered by American youth, especially when called to assume the obligations of official stations.—*American Paper.*

**BURGLARY PREVENTED.**—The cry of a goose once saved a city; on Saturday a cockatoo saved a wine-cellar. Some thieves broke into the premises of Mrs. Decaux, the Grapes public-house, Borough. They were making for the cellar, when a cockatoo uttered his accustomed ejaculation, "Who are you?" The rogues were alarmed, and precipitately fled.

**LATEST FROM AMERICA.**—There is a man living not 160 miles from Niagara, so deep that it makes you giddy to look at him.—A band of music, the other day, imitated a storm so well, that a young lady present held up her umbrella, and some ale provided for the refreshment of the musicians turned sour.

## SELECTIONS FROM THE PRESS.

(Globe.)

A venerable lady thus stated her experience of politics—"Ah! people are never satisfied. It is always grumble, grumble, grumble, and change the ministers. It was the same with Billy Pitt and the same with Charlie Fox—grumble, grumble—change the ministers."

There is neither use nor policy in denying that "grumble" has produced circumstances which make a change of ministers certain in the due course of business. We are *out*—you are *in*—gentlemen! The grumble has been against Melbourne—the grumble will be against Peel.

There has undoubtedly been a growth of opinion against liberalism. Though we do not acknowledge the accordance of the opinion expressed by the elections with public opinion, it would be a falsehood to deny that chartism has turned many thousands of the lower classes, and that anti-chartism has turned many hundreds of the upper and middle classes against the whig government. But the opinion of the tory constituencies is not public opinion. Our authority is Lord Stanley. This tory chief avowed in his place in parliament, that tory acres are, in a rough general way, just tory votes. If the land was in tory hands the county votes were in tory hands. The farmers or voters were merely tools for expressing the opinions of the soil. Robins, the auctioneer, in selling estates in English burghs, advertises the number of votes to be sold. We have been credibly assured that the voters, or things who put the votes upon registers, are men—bipeds who look heaven in the face. Yet this circumstance does not affect the fact, that the houses, premises, and acres are the real voters; and a majority of tory acres or houses, and not the men at all, returns the tory member. Public opinion, forsooth,—it is the opinion of the dirty acres! The tories, indeed, glory in having "the property of the country" on their side. They glory in their shame. In christian men it is a shame to be with the rich and not with the poor.

Well, the opinion of the land and houses of England is against the whigs. Shall we whine, or fold our hands, or give our heads a bulrush-like bend? What is to be done? We say, appeal from the houses to the men of England. Try to make the voting things, which at present are machines for expressing the political will of the owners of the farms and houses they occupy—try to make these things men. They are soulless slaves, bought and sold—auctioned by Mr. Robins. Put a spirit into them: appeal from the real property to the real people. The hammer of Mr. Robins is at present the decisive thing in elections. Let us hammer enlightened principles into the nation. "We are dead beaten," says a frank statesman of other days: "we can do nothing else—let us fall back on our principles." Jocularly apart, this is the path of duty.

There has been a conservative reaction. The undue influence of property—the corruption of the small boroughs, could not have alone produced the defeat of the liberal party; there has been a stream of opinion against us. Though we do not think the opinion of the tory constituencies a fair image of the real opinions of the tory voters themselves—although we see the expression of the property, and not of the men, of many counties and boroughs in the tory triumphs, yet it would be a folly and a falsity hurtful only to ourselves, to deny that there has been a progress of opinion during the last seven years in favour of conservatism, or at least against whiggism. When Sir Robert Peel talks of his addressing himself to the moderation and the good sense of the country, he speaks, however boastfully, of a class which really exists, and much of whose confidence he really has conciliated. To many a good easy man who is in favour of concessions, of removing abuses, of safe reforms—a man

"In moderation placing all his glory,

While tories call him whig, and whigs a tory,"

the plausibilities of Sir Robert Peel appear admirably wise and prudent. The very shallowness and tameness of Peel recommend him to such men. They hate theories—and he has none. They hate to be taken beyond their depth—and he never varies from a certain intelligent shallowness, content to dwell in mediocrities for ever. He has nothing of the boldness in doing right of the statesmen of the reform act. A timid crawling caution is the badge he constantly wears. He dares not go into the recesses of political economy for a plan which will at once remedy the deficiencies of the revenue and unchain the industry and lessen the burdens of the people. The men who were thrown into the reform ranks by the declaration of the Duke of Wellington against reform, have been won back by the make-believe of Sir Robert Peel.

But these men are not very valuable partisans. They love ease too well to work hard for a party—especially a government which must be committing blunders because it must be acting, and not talking merely. A merely critical opposition, which does nothing but find fault, such as the opposition of Peel has been, suits such men exactly.

"Each fool still hath an itching to deride,

And fain would be upon the laughing side."

An itching and a fainness by no means confined to fools, for no men like the laughing side so well as your quiet, indolent politician, who is neither whig nor tory, except when he can be so conveniently and comfortably.

(Times.)

The party of political adventurers in this country who claim, most unfairly, the sole privilege of improving and reforming our institutions and our laws, do in fact exert their utmost influence, which in this line is not inconsiderable, to throw discredit upon all changes, and to taint the most rational measures with a suspicion of the most questionable motives. They are not ashamed to attach to their own failure as a party the frustration of great national objects; nor do they hesitate to snatch at a party triumph won by perilous and reprehensible means. Nothing, in short, is judged of or valued by them in relation to the permanent interests of the country; but everything is branded by their touch with the sinister mark of an unscrupulous faction. Their conduct of public affairs has been such as to justify the scruples and the fears of the old school of antagonists to all reform, since every modification which they have introduced into our legislative and administrative system has been made part of a scheme for keeping the supreme power in their own hands, or at least for rendering it unmanageable by their opponents. They have scattered abroad the poison of democratic sophistry over the pastures and the waters of liberty; but the grass grows and the stream flows as strongly and as healthily as ever in this land of Britain, and they are astonished to find that the hour of retribution presses upon them in spite of all their arts. But although they have failed in corrupting the good sense of the people of England, and indeed have rather invigorated the nation to a true feeling of its duties and its rights by the reaction which their attempts have called forth, the public attention cannot be too strongly drawn to the motives by which they are animated.

A large proportion of those conservative constituencies which have recently recorded their votes against her Majesty's present advisers undoubtedly gave their support to Lord Grey's reforming ministry, and sent liberal representatives to the first parliament elected under the reform bill. That measure was carried because it professed to remedy many great abuses which time had engendered in certain districts. But if the sluices were opened to cleanse the channel of the state from the impurities which were alleged to have crept into it, is it to be tolerated that the country should be inundated by a fresh torrent of democratic agitation whenever the whig



pilots run their crazy barge aground? They expected, it appears, to float for ever on the swollen stream; but as the waters recede to their wonted height, they are ready to submerge the country on the first emergency to keep themselves afloat. No metaphor can convey a correct idea of such violent and reckless proceedings; for in the physical world man may overcome by patience, courage, and labour, the fierce outbreaks of nature; but the convulsions of those social communities of which he forms a part are the disasters which he is least able to subdue.

By an unparalleled perversion of the usual rules of logic and good faith, the democratic party appeal to the people for a continuance and extension of support, not on the ground of their success, but of their failures. They have curtailed the revenue by experiments in taxation, and they ask for votes of confidence to enable them to continue this political alchemy. They have increased the expenditure of the country, and already burdened all the extremities of the empire with proposals for Indian and Canadian loans, and they ask for votes of confidence to retrieve these difficulties. They have fallen short of their intention to give a permanent preponderance to the democratic element, and thereby upset the balance of the constitution, and therefore they ask for more excitement and pressure from without to enable them at least to attempt, in opposition, to forward those revolutionary schemes which they themselves dared not avow when in power.

To promote this last object, which, if it were attained, would insure the perpetration of every design which the caprice of a revolutionary mob might suggest, or the selfish ambition of ephemeral leaders adopt, a cry of rancorous hostility has been raised against those elements of the constitution and those classes of the community whose support gives dignity and solidity to the state. The jargon of "privileged classes" and "aristocratical intimidation" is only another version of the yell of 1789—"Les aristocrates à la Lanterne." Undoubtedly it is a privilege to take part in the deliberation of the senate, to direct the counsels of the sovereign, and to employ the gifts of the mind and of fortune for the public welfare. But is that privilege confined to the ranks of a selfish oligarchy? Is it not open to every man in the country who has industry and ability enough to carve out his own fortunes ere he sets to work to mend the fortunes of the state? The power of the privileged classes is shared as freely as their wealth by those who have the energy to deserve and obtain it; and when it is acquired, the first lesson to be learned by the candidate for political greatness is, that all such power is held in trust for the mass of the community.

(Morning Advertiser.)

It has long been accounted a difficult problem in Algebra, "from the number of masts and guns of a vessel being given, to find the master's name"—"If the amount of luggage by a railway train be stated, to reckon the age of the conductor's grandmother." These interesting propositions, however, are easy of solution, in comparison to the task of ascertaining the intended measures of Tories on their accession to power, whether we search for an inkling of information in the Phrygian responses of the oracle of Tamworth, or in the equally vague generalities of his high priests of the press. In the prosy plausibilities of the leader, it is more hard to discover a single sign of resolve, than to find a particle of corn in a cart-load of chaff; and the tiresome harangues of his followers are not less barren of intelligence. The old women of the *Herald* mumble out their baseless hopes of Utopian prospects; a pious saint in the *Standard* hints a sacrifice of principle to place, in ominous terms which may prepare the nation for a repetition of the memorable exclamation—*Nusquam tuta fides*; and the marine Hector of the *Times* already grows at the contemplation of surrender. But beyond this there is not the slightest indication of any prospect of Tory improvement on the past, or of Tory amendment for the future.

The tossing of a straw, however, shows how the wind drives; and from a casual notice in the *Times* of an episcopal conclave at Lambeth Palace, a few days ago, we apprehend that more Church is one of the first blessings to be extended to the country by a Tory government. Our readers may surmise that this is merely the realization of Sir Robert Inglis's scheme to save the nation by that bright plan of church extension, which he postponed last session for the advent of a better era under conservative misrule, or a substantiation of the Bishop of London's brilliant idea to increase the comforts of the inhabitants, by erecting new chapels in every corner of the metropolis; but it includes something more. These hopeful designs are no doubt still entertained by their authors, and the tolerant Knight and beneficent Bishop are perhaps at this moment fondly dreaming at Oxford and Fulham of tithes yet untaken, and livings unendowed; but some of their brethren have already outstripped them in the march—have designed for the world what the others merely destined for England—turned their eyes from Britain to distant lands, and filled their minds with beatific visions of seas yet unoccupied, and sheep yet unshorn, at the most opposite points of the compass, and in every quarter of the universe.

In conformity with this notable proposal, thirteen new bishopricks are to be created for the especial benefit of New Zealand and the British islands in the Mediterranean, New Brunswick, and the Cape of Good Hope; Van Dieman's Land at one extremity of our colonial possessions, and British Guiana at another; South Australia, Port Philip, West Australia, and Northern and Southern India. The inclination of the pious is to be indulged by permitting them to subscribe, *ad libitum*, to found the livings, and the opposition of the profane to be averted by the assurance that no money is to be required from the state for their endowment; but it needs no second sight to foretell that even if one or two of these sees were in the first instance established by the generosity of private individuals, the maintenance of the whole must at no distant day devolve entirely on the country.

This proposal of founding bishopricks by subscription seems but an "ingenious device" for masking the most insidious and daring part of the scheme. The chief novelty of the design is, that the bishops are to be nominated by themselves, with a view, says the *Times*, of securing "greater independence in action." The people of England, however, will not be deceived by this hypocritical pretext, nor will its Sovereign thus be blinded to an audacious infraction of her rights. The conclave's exposed resolution to assume "more direct influence in the nomination of bishops" is neither more nor less than an attack upon the Crown in the most sacred of its prerogatives; and its proposers may rest assured that, though the country has lately shewn itself indifferent to the wishes of the Queen in its own interests, it will rally round and support hers in this. There never was a time in the history of England when the nation was less disposed to brook hierarchical aggression than the present; and, if the bishops thus assail the head of their church, they will find the blow recoil upon themselves. They will find that, if they attack the trunk, the branches will wither—if they spoliage the stem, the foliage will fall. The heads of the church must not expect to profit by their connexion with the state in one respect, and disavow its authority in another. They profit by their union with the state, and they must remain content with its control. A principle, good in one instance, must be beneficial in all. If this system of voluntary endowment and self-nomination be advantageous in the colonies, it must be equally applicable in England; and, if they choose to abjure the temporalities of the church in this country, we shall make them welcome to its patronage at home as well as abroad, and invest them with the power of nominating its various authorities—from the archbishop in his gorgeous robes at the altar, to the more humble, and perhaps more useful, individual who sweeps the pews and rings the bells.

(Church Intelligencer.)

It was our intention to have accompanied the article, given in our last number, from the *Nonconformist*, on the ultimate objects of the dissenters, with some remarks in reply; but want of time then prevented us; and as we had promised the article, we did not like to withhold it. We thought it, moreover, of the less importance, as our readers were not likely to be much affected by anything it contains, and were quite as capable as ourselves of immediately perceiving the unsound character and mischievous tendency of its arguments and statements. The object of the *Church Intelligencer* was rather to furnish documents and information for the use of churchmen than to afford scope for any observations of our own. We would indeed much rather have been spared the labour of making any editorial comment at all; but several of our clerical subscribers desiring to circulate the paper amongst their parishioners, but thinking that some may not be able to detect the fallacies and sophistries of our adversaries, unless pointed out, have requested us to accompany adverse articles, with suitable antidotes. We must therefore either not give such articles at all, or accompany them with such replies as we may think satisfactory. And as we consider it of great importance to the clergy especially, to know something of the sayings and doings of their enemies, and that too without incurring the expense and trouble of purchasing and reading their works, we shall continue to select all that we may think requisite, accompanying it at the same time with such arguments in reply as may be as perfectly satisfactory to others as they are to us. It must, however, be understood that in pursuing this course, we presume not to write for the instruction of our clerical brethren, and much less, of those who are our elders amongst them; but for the instruction and benefit of the laity, into whose hands the paper may fall, and who, generally speaking, may be supposed not to understand theological and mixed questions as well as those who are over them in the Lord.

With these preliminary observations we proceed to the article of the *Nonconformist*, a paper representing the opinions of a large, perhaps we might say of the largest portion of the congregational independent dissenters. It is edited we believe by a teacher of dissent from Leicester, and one of those of the sect who think that the *Patriot*, hitherto the only organ of these dissenters, has been acting a cowardly and treacherous part to the dissenting cause in demanding for the present only the abolition of church-rates, as an instalment, and not yet boldly advocating the separation of the church and state, lest the government and the country should become alarmed at their revolutionary objects, and they should thus be less likely to accomplish them. The *Nonconformist*, however, disliking all such prudence and expediency, and "half measures," considers the separation of the church from the state as involving the whole dispute between the church and the dissenters, and upbraids the dissenters, "but especially their ministers," in good set terms, for keeping in the back-ground, and not boldly "taking up this gravest of all questions." This will, to our readers, throw a little light upon the *Nonconformist's* first paragraph, in which it speaks of having theretofore appealed to the dissenters, and especially to their ministers. We see no cause for regret that it is likely to succeed in inducing the dissenters to avow in plain unequivocal terms the objects at which they aim, and without which they will never be satisfied. And as our contemporary is now determined "to place in an intelligible light the object at which the dissenters aim, and the reasons, philosophical, political and religious, which induce them to labour for its attainment," we shall watch their course, and examine their "reasons philosophical, political, and religious," and refute them or not, as we may think most likely to promote the great object which we have in hand,—the spread and prosperity of the church and truth of God in the British Empire, and in the world.

While some consider it a very knotty question, and others "an abstraction," the *Nonconformist* "finds no difficulty in forming a distinct conception of the separation of the church and state." But although it says it will try to make its "distinct conception" clear to others, it has quite omitted to do so, merely telling us not what the thing is, but what it "involves" and "includes." And "it informs us that a prominent idea involved in the separation of church and state, is the resumption by the latter, for civil purposes, of all national funds at present appropriated to the former." This is certainly an idea sufficiently prominent; but as we also like to have a "distinct conception" of the questions, and of the branches of the questions which we discuss, and intend throughout all our argumentations to come to close quarters with our opponents, we beg to ask our contemporary what he means by calling the property of the church "national funds?" O, says he, "we take it for granted that church property is, in the fullest sense of the term, national property." Yes, Mr. Nonconformist, but we will not allow you to "take it for granted," we will make you prove it. We deny at once that it is "national property" in the sense of our opponent, who by talking of the "resumption" of it by the state, "takes it for granted," or wishes to convey the notion, that the state gave to the church the property which she possesses. This too common, but very erroneous idea is further implied in the *Nonconformist's* next words:—"From the reformation downwards, parliament has so dealt with it. The power that handed over in trust to the anglican church her present temporalities, can surely resume them." But the *Nonconformist* must tell us what power it was "that handed over to the church her present temporalities," so that we may know what power has the right to resume them. Our contemporary clearly "takes it for granted" that "parliament" gave to the church her temporalities; and this we know to be a very common notion amongst dissenters of all sorts; but if "parliament" did give to the church her temporalities, we shall be greatly obliged to the *Nonconformist* to tell us in its next number, by what act, and where, and when, parliament made the gift? If this was ever done at all, it was certainly done, like all parliamentary enactments, in a public manner; so that there can be no difficulty in finding out, and telling us all about it. But what will the *Nonconformist* think of the fact, and think of itself, if it should turn out that parliament never did hand over to the church her temporalities at all? Parliament had despoiled the church of much of the property which she once possessed, and which still of right belongs to her; but parliament never did give to the church her temporalities. And what will the *Nonconformist* think, if we say that the church actually possessed her temporalities before any parliament at all existed.

It is true that although it has not the right, parliament has the power, to take away from the church all or any portion of her property; but it can never exercise that power only on the same principle, and with the same justice and wisdom as it can take away Mr. Nonconformist's coat from his back, or the property of any individual in the land. And, inasmuch as the property of the church has been devoted and consecrated to God, and is His especial property, it is far more sinful to rob the church, than it is to rob a private individual.

Our contemporary says, however, "We are no advocates for spoliation," and that as "Rights have grown up under the present system," those "rights must be respected;" and that on the separation of the church from the state, the church has "a reasonable claim upon the state for a fair equivalent." Very well; this is all very good. If our contemporary is no advocate for spoliation, and thinks that the church has a reasonable claim for "a fair equivalent" for whatever the state may take from her, then we expect to find him, as a consistent man, earnestly contending for "a fair equivalent" for all the property of which the state has already despoiled the church. And if he wants a precedent, we can help him to one in the act



for the abolition of slavery. There the parliament "resumed property;" but gave "a fair equivalent" for it. Let it do the same with regard to church property, only let it pay off its old debts before it contracts any new ones. Let it give a fair equivalent for all the property which it has taken from the church and given to the Duke of Bedford and others. If this act of honesty be done, we will not disturb the "tender consciences" of dissenters by soliciting from parliament any grant for church extension. The dissenters seem greatly annoyed at the bare idea of any such grant being made; and we are very glad to see that, as our contemporary dislikes "spoliation," and considers that "rights must be respected," there is a very easy way of not only rendering such a grant unnecessary, but of doing an act of justice—by parliament giving "a fair equivalent" to the church for property taken away from her. To this the *Nonconformist* cannot consistently object, for he has honestly avowed the principle which demands it, and we trust he is not the man either to deny his principle or run away from it.

We will wait to hear what he says on this head; and leave the consideration of two or three other important points stated or "involved" in his article to a future opportunity.

### RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Yesterday (the 20th July), the annual meeting of the Essex Auxiliary Missionary Society was held at Maldon, in the meeting-house of the Rev. R. Burls. The Jubilee Hymn having been sung at the commencement of the service, the Rev. Mr. Hayes, of Mersea Island read the scriptures and prayed, after which an eloquent discourse was preached by the Rev. John Ely, of Leeds, from Luke xvi. 9—12. After speaking in general upon the nature of the parable, the preacher considered—1. The distinctive representation given in the text of worldly wealth. 2. The responsibility which stands connected with it. 3. The use of worldly property as involving a test of character. And, 4. The profit that will result from a right appropriation of it. The Rev. Thomas Craig, of Bocking, being called to the chair, an interesting report was read by the secretary (the Rev. Mr. Gray, of Chelmsford), and the meeting severally addressed by the Revs. Johnson of Halsted; Robinson of Witham; Hill, missionary from Bengal; Christie of Finch- ingfield; Byers, missionary from Benares; Smith of Brentwood; Carter of Braintree; Bateman of Abbeystead; Mark of Chelmsford; and Burls of Maldon. A vote of thanks having been passed to the preacher, the missionaries and the chairman, to which they briefly replied, the meeting separated. The collection amounted to 87*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.*

A meeting of the Church Missionary Society was held on Friday, at Exeter Hall, to consider the propriety of acceding to a proposition of the Bishop of London, with a view of bringing the society into immediate connexion with the established church, by enabling his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London to join the society. The Earl of Chichester took the chair, and there was a full attendance of clergymen and others who take an interest in the welfare of the society; amongst whom were—Lord Ashley, M.P., Lord Teignmouth, Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel, Rev. E. Bickerstaff, Rev. J. Cunningham, Rev. T. Glynn, Rev. J. Rice, Rev. Josiah Pratt, Messrs. Coates, Veres, &c. The following resolutions were proposed by Lord Ashley and seconded by the Rev. J. Pratt:—"That all questions relating to matters of ecclesiastical order and discipline, respecting which a difference shall arise between any colonial bishop and any committee of the society, shall be referred to the archbishops and bishops of the united church of England and Ireland, whose decision thereupon shall be final. The object of the rule being only to provide a mode of settling questions relating to ecclesiastical order and discipline, as to which no provision has yet been made by the society, it is not to be so construed as in any other respect to alter the principles and practice of the society, as they are contained in its laws and regulations, and explained in appendix 2 to the 39th report. The proposed reference shall be made by his grace the primate, and by the committee, accompanied by such explanations and statements as the committee may deem advisable, and the committee will be bound so to refer all questions falling within the scope of the rule so understood as aforesaid which the colonial bishop shall require them to refer. While all decisions of the bench of bishops upon questions so referred will be considered by the committee as binding upon them and their agents, or representatives, the colonial bishops or other ecclesiastical authorities, unless concurring in the reference, cannot properly be considered as so bound." The Rev. J. Rice, of Fairford, moved and the Rev. T. Glynn seconded an amendment:—"That all matters in dispute be referred to such of the archbishops and bishops as are members of the society." This was subsequently withdrawn, and the original resolutions were carried unanimously. Lord Teignmouth moved the next resolution, altering the 1st, 2d, and 19th laws of the society, so as to enable the Archbishop of Canterbury to take the office of vice-patron, and converting the present vice-patron into vice-president. The Hon. and Rev. B. Noel seconded the motion, which was unanimously adopted.

On Sunday week, three sermons were preached at Angel-street chapel, and one at Birdport chapel, Worcester, on behalf of the London Missionary Society. A public meeting was held the following evening, on which occasion the Revs. H. Hamilton, T. Pritchard (her Majesty's consul for the South Seas), W. Crowe, — Martin, of Cheltenham, — Greenfield of Kidderminster, A. Keene, and Dr. Retford, addressed the audience. The total amount of collections, with the usual additions, amounted to 182*l.*, being considerably more than last year. A public breakfast was held at the Guildhall on Tuesday morning, to which upwards of 100 sat down, when the same ministers addressed the meeting.

On Thursday July 8th, the Rev. L. V. Mummery, late of Coward college, was ordained to the pastoral office, over the congregational church, at Tunbridge. The Rev. E. Jenkins commenced the morning service by reading the scriptures and prayer. The Rev. J. Burnet, stated the nature of a christian church. The Rev. B. Slight, proposed the usual questions. The Rev. Dr. Burder offered the ordination prayer, accompanied with the laying on of hands. The Rev. Dr. Collyer gave an affectionate charge to the minister, and the Rev. J. Bolton concluded. After the service, the ministers and friends sat down to dinner in an orchard adjoining the chapel, when several appropriate speeches were delivered. In the evening, the Rev. Thomas Binney preached a very excellent sermon to the church and congregation.

The annual assembly of the counties of Glamorgan, Monmouth, Brecon, and Radnor was held this year at Sirhowy Iron Works, Monmouthshire, July the 7th and 8th. Conference for ministers commenced at eleven; public services at three and six, the first day, at six, eight, ten, two, and six the second day, when sermons were delivered by the Rev. Messrs. H. Evans, Penbre, S. Stephens, Brychgood, J. Evans, Cymmar, W. Griffith, Llanharaw, M. Rees, White Cross, T. Edwards, Carnarvonshire, W. Morgans, Llwyni, D. Rees, Llanelly (on church discipline), R. Thomas, Rharadw (in English), W. Jones, Bridgend (on self denial), D. Evans, Neath, J. Jones, Newport (in English), J. Davies, Cwmaman, W. Thomas, Cywmmmer, J. T. Jones, Llanybri, D. Lewis, Llanvepley (in English), M. Ellis, Mynyddyslwyn. About 100 ministers were present, and the vast assembly was computed at upwards of 7,000.

A neat and commodious chapel for the worship of God amongst the independents was opened at Mylor Bridge, on Thursday last. The Rev. Dr. Cope of Penryn, read the scriptures, and implored the blessing of God on the services that were to be performed, to consecrate it to the divine glory. The Rev. T. Wildbore, who opened the first independent chapel there many years ago, preached in the afternoon, and the Rev. W. Moore of Truro in the evening. The chapel was crowded to excess.

On Sunday, July 4, the New Baptist chapel at Guernsey was opened for public worship, when sermons were preached in the morning and evening by the Rev. Dr. Murch, the president of Stepney college, and in the afternoon by Mr. Fishbourne. On Lord's day, July 11, Mr. Fishbourne was ordained to the pastorate of the church in the presence of an exceedingly crowded audience. The Rev. J. S. Hine, pastor of the French Independent church in the town, commenced the service by reading the scriptures and prayer; the Rev. J. Belcher of Greenwich, delivered the introductory discourse, proposed the usual questions, and received the confession of faith; the Rev. W. Wild, pastor of the English Independent church in the town, offered the ordination prayer; Dr. Murch delivered the charge to the minister, and closed the service with prayer. In the evening the Rev. J. Belcher addressed the church and congregation on their duties to their pastor.

The Rev. R. Calvert, of Saddleworth, has accepted an unanimous invitation from the Independent church, Hyde, Cheshire, and was expected to commence his labours there on Sunday last.

The Institute of missions in Berlin has received tidings of the celebrated German missionary, Gutzlaff, dated from Peking, 20th Nov. last. At that period he was aided in his apostolic labours by seventeen Chinese (to whom six others were shortly about to be added), who, having learned Christianity from him, and embraced its tenets, were serving their noviciate as missionaries. Two of his pupils of Japanese origin, were teaching Christianity to their countrymen, and to the Chinese at Macao; and his two nieces, resident also in the latter place, had converted upwards of 140 Chinese women, all belonging to the higher classes. Here Gutzlaff has addressed to the Missionaries' Institute, 38 volumes in the Chinese tongue, containing works relating to the christian worship, printed at Peking, Canton, and other cities of China: and the Royal Library of Berlin has received from him manuscript copies of nine very rare Chinese works, giving the description of a great number of monuments anciently existing in the Celestial Empire, but of which few or no traces remain.

### BIRTHS.

July 11, the Lady of the Rev. W. BROCK, of Norwich, of two daughters.  
July 13, the Lady of the Rev. W. H. GRIFFITH, of Chard, of a daughter.  
July 18, in Grosvenor-square, the Marchioness of EXETER, of a son.  
July 11, the Lady of the Rev. JOHN EUSTACE GILES, of Leeds, of a son.

### MARRIAGES.

July 12, by special license, at St. George's church, Hanover-square, the Lord CARMORNE, to AUGUSTA, second daughter of EDWARD STANLEY, Esq., and Lady MARY STANLEY.  
July 13, at Southampton, by the Rev. THOMAS ADKINS, Mr. THOMAS FOX, provision merchant, to EMMA, fifth daughter of Mr. ISAAC FLETCHER.  
July 9, at Zion chapel, Wakefield, by the Rev. JOHN E. GILES, of Leeds, the Rev. JOSEPH FOX, of Wakefield, to ELIZA, second daughter of the Rev. JAMES DIXON, Wesleyan Minister, Manchester.  
July 9, at Kirkstall, the Rev. THOMAS PENNINGTON, Wesleyan Minister, to MARY, eldest daughter of the late Mr. THOMAS ROOKE, of Cork.  
July 9, at East Parade by the Rev. J. ELY, Mr. EDWARD WHITWELL, of Kendal, to MARY ANN, daughter of R. BOWETT, Esq., of Leeds.  
The first marriage was solemnised in the General baptist chapel at Hove, in the Vale of Belvoir, on the 8th inst. The parties united for life were Mr. LUKE BROWN, and Miss ANN WILLIAMS, both of Long Clawson. The Rev. R. STOCKS, minister of the place, performed the ceremony. A large number of the villagers assembled to witness the novel scene of a wedding in a dissenting chapel, and that too in the Vale of Belvoir!

### DEATHS.

June 30, aged 37, the Rev. JOHN SUNDERLAND, independent minister, Bethel chapel, Bury. He was a most distinguished, faithful, and pious minister, and a most affectionate husband.  
July 16, at St. Leonard's-on-sea, Sir THOMAS ANDREW STRANGE, Knt., D.C.L., formerly Chief Justice at Halifax, in Nova Scotia, and subsequently Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, aged 85.  
July 16, at his house in Arlington-street, the Right Hon. CHARLES LORD FEVERSHAM, in the 77th year of his age.  
July 10, in the 67th year of his age, the Rev. RALPH DAVIDSON, independent minister, chaplain to Lady HEWLEY's Hospital, York.  
July 12, at his residence, Holbeck, near Leeds, aged 61, the Rev. JOHN SIMPSON, jun., Wesleyan minister.  
On the 5th inst., in the parish of Kincardine, Rosshire, in the 107th year of his age, DONALD ROSS, pensioner. He entered the British army as a private in the 21st, or Royal North British regiment of Fusiliers, during the reign of George II., and having received a wound, was discharged, in the rank of corporal, in the year 1786, with a pension of 1*s.* 1*d.* per diem, which he enjoyed for the space of 55 years, having thus received altogether about 1,200*l.* Till within the last few months he was able to walk about every day.

### TRADE AND COMMERCE.

#### LONDON GAZETTE.

Friday, July 16.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to the act of 6 and 7 Wm. IV., cap. 85:—  
Wesleyan Methodist Association Chapel, Polruan, Cornwall. Peter Clubb, superintendent registrar.

ROBINSON, LEONARD, Guisbourn, Yorkshire, grazier, July 12.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

PENNY, JOHN, Southampton, builder.

BANKRUPT.

ATKINSON, JOHN, late of Green bank, Kendal, Westmoreland, bobbin manufacturer, to surrender July 24, August 27: solicitors, Messrs. Wilson and Scott, Kendal, and Messrs. Allen and Nicol, 88, Queen street, Cheapside, London.



JORDAN, THOMAS, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, broker, August 2 and 27: solicitors, Messrs. Philpot and Son, 3, Southampton street, Bloomsbury, London, and Messrs. Phillips and Bolton, Wolverhampton.

MARENTE, MARIUS, 80, King William street, City, merchant, July 23, August 27: solicitors, Messrs. Smith and Taylor, 3, Basinghall street.

MILLERSHIP, THOMAS, Moseley new colliery, near Wolverhampton, coal and iron master, August 2 and 27: solicitors, Mr. Church, 9, Bedford row, London, and Mr. T. T. James, Birmingham.

PRATTMAN, WILLIAM LUKE, Butterknowle Lodge, and FORSTER, MICHAEL, Copley, Durham, timber merchants, July 23, August 27: solicitors, Mr. Steavenson, Darlington, Durham, and Mr. Burn, 14, Great Carter lane, London.

PRENTIS, HENRY WOOD, Rayleigh, Essex, grocer, July 23, August 27: solicitors, Messrs. Amory and Co., Throgmorton street, London.

STAMMER, JOHN, 17, Charles street, Grosvenor square, brush dealer, August 2 and 27: solicitors, Messrs. Weymouth and Co., Chancery lane.

WILLIAMS, JOHN, Ledbury, Herefordshire, innkeeper, July 19, August 27: solicitors, Mr. T. Jones, Ledbury, and Messrs. King and Son, 11, Sergeant's inn, Fleet street, London.

WILSON, GEORGE, and BRIDDON, RICHARD, Salford, Lancashire, machine makers, July 26, August 27: solicitors, Messrs. Makinson and Sanders, 3, Elm court, Middle Temple, London, and Messrs. Atkinson and Saunders, Manchester.

WINTER, WILLIAM BRAGGS, Bristol, builder, July 23, August 27: solicitors, Mr. Wansey, 3, Lothbury, London, and Mr. E. Hutchins and Mr. C. Hassell, Bristol.

## DIVIDENDS.

August 6, Holden and Clarke, Bread street, London, warehousemen—August 6, Whitfield, Bishopsgate street without, carpet warehouseman—August 9, Richards and Manwaring, Bridge road, Lambeth, linen drapers—August 9, Arnold, 48, Paternoster row, bookseller—August 9, Ball, 34, Paternoster row, bookseller—August 9, Bidwell, Chertsey, Surrey, common brewer—August 7, Harris and King, 307, High Holborn, wooden drapers—August 10, Ross, Bradford, Yorkshire, wool merchant—August 7, Brookes, Birmingham, builder—August 6, Warburton, Liverpool, tailor—August 10, Moore, Bishop Wearmouth, Durham, grocer—August 6, James, Bangor, Carnarvonshire, druggist—August 7, Jones, Womborne, Staffordshire, nailfactor—August 6, Jackson and Singleton, Leeds, curriers—August 9, Lock, Bracondale, Norwich, millwright—August 25, Robbins, Birmingham, currier—August 11, Mahony and Slattery, Liverpool, merchants—August 11, Ankers, Birmingham, grocer—August 20, Vyse, Nuthurst, Warwickshire, farmer.

## CERTIFICATES—August 6.

Hicklin, Nottingham, printer—Knowles, Staley Bridge, Lancashire, cooper—Nicholson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, common brewer—Bevan, Swansea, Glamorganshire, ironmonger—Wood, Walsall, Staffordshire, publican—March, 61, Cheapside, latter—Chequer, 248, Blackfriars road, Surrey, saddler—Down, late of 19, Throgmorton street, and now of 6, Clarendon terrace, Camberwell new road, Surrey, stock broker—Vivian, East Stonehouse, Devonshire, dealer—Treasure, Reading, Berkshire, boot manufacturer.

## PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Ashton and Wakefield, Manchester, hat manufacturers—Wakefield and Co., Manchester, hat manufacturers—W. and R. W. Hebdon, Smith street, Clerkenwell, jewellers—Spence and Co. (so far as regards Westall)—M'Adam and Michell, Kingston, Jamaica—Jones and Griffiths, Smethwick, Staffordshire, rivet makers—F. and J. Apted, Guildford and Reigate, Surrey, manufacturers of hemp—Crawley and Thompson, Birmingham, merchants—Laurence and Offord, 71, Sun street, Bishopsgate, saddlers—Nicholls and Son, 8, Cook's court, Searle street, Lincoln's inn, attorneys—E. and J. Macleure, Kidderminster, Worcestershire, coach makers—Fontaine and Summers, 20, Mortimer street, Cavendish square—Wansey and Taggart, 30, Ely place, Middlesex, attorneys-at-law—T. and J. Wilkinson, Huddersfield, merchants—E. and J. Templer, Lynton, Southampton, grocers—Newham and Co., Brighton, apothecaries (so far as regards Lawrence)—T. and R. Kenderdine, Stone, Staffordshire, grocers—Jackson and Co., Staley Bridge, Lancashire and Cheshire, bobbin and wharfe turners (so far as regards Chadwick)—Main and Co., Dover road, floor cloth manufacturers—White and Kinloch, Jermyn street, St. James's, cheese and butter salesmen—Kilner and Bacon, Sheffield, copper plate printers—W. and J. Middlemore, Birmingham, curriers—J. and F. Hawkes, Birmingham, blank tray manufacturers—J. and E. Clarke, Taunton, Somersetshire, schoolmasters—Barker and Armstrong, Leeds, cloth merchants—Usher and Co. Edinburgh, wine and spirit merchants—Walker and Co., Glasgow, general grocers—Hibbert and Mayall, Hey, Lancashire, cotton mills.

## SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

GEORGE, JAMES, Montblair distillery, Banff, distiller, July 28, August 13. HILL, WILLIAM DUGUID, Glasgow, manufacturer, July 21, August 12. LAMBERT, ALEXANDER, Falkirk, draper, July 24, August 12. M'KELLAR, JAMES, Glasgow, printer, July 23, August 13. MINTO, JAMES, jun., Glasgow, painter, July 20, August 11. WATT, ANDREW, Edinburgh, upholsterer, July 22, August 19.

## TUESDAY, JULY 20.

## BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

BERENBURGH, JOHN, London wall, city, tobaccoist. SIDEBOTHAM, HENRY, Haughton, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer.

## BANKRUPTS.

BARLOW, JOHN, HENRY, 'Change ally, Cornhill, stock broker, July, 27, August 31: solicitors, Messrs. Taylor and Collison, Great James street, Bedford row.

BASS, JOSEPH, Brecon, draper, August 4, 31: solicitors, Mr. Fisher, 27, Great James street, Bedford row, London, and Mr. Watkins, Brecon.

COCKING, WILLIAM, Beeston, Bedfordshire, market gardener, August 3, 31: solicitors, Messrs. Rhodes and Co., Chancery lane, London, Messrs. Smith and Argles, Biggleswade.

CATLIN, RICHARD, Leicester, glazier, August 3, 31: solicitors, Mr. Gresham, Castle street, Holborn, London, and Messrs. Payne and Cann, Nottingham.

COPPLESTONE, JACOB, Exeter, grocer, August 10, 31: solicitors, Messrs. White and Borrett, Lincoln's inn fields, London, and Messrs. Jacobson and Phillips, Plymouth.

DALY, CHARLES, Red Lion square, Middlesex, bookseller, July 27, August 31: solicitors, Messrs. Lawrence and Blenkarn, Bucklersbury.

DIX, JOSEPH, Broad street, Lambeth walk, licensed victualler, July 30, August 31: solicitor, Mr. Dimmock, Sise lane, Bucklersbury.

FORD, HENRY, Aylesbury, Bucks, grocer, July 26, August 31: solicitor, Mr. Catlin, Ely place, Holborn.

HOPKINS, SAMUEL, Croydon, grocer, July, 27, August 31: solicitors, Messrs. Wilde and Co., College hill, Queen street, Cheapside.

NEWMAN, JOHN, Lewes, Sussex, saddler, July 31, August 31: solicitor, Mr. Burkitt, Curriers' hall, London wall.

RAVENSCROFT, WILLIAM RICHARD, Manchester, banker, August 3, 31: solicitors, Messrs. Makinson and Sanders, Elm court, Middle temple, London, and Messrs. Atkinson and Sanders, Manchester.

TRAVIS, JOHN, Oldham, Lancashire, grocer, August 3, 31: solicitors, Messrs. Rickards and Walker, Lincoln's inn fields, London, and Messrs. Higginbottom and Co., Ashton-under-Lyne.

WALLEY, WILLIAM, Salford, Lancashire, flour dealer, August 6, and 31: solicitors, Messrs. Bower and Back, Chancery lane, London, Mr. Barratt, jun., Manchester.

WILLIAMS, JOHN, Bangor, Carnarvonshire, shipwright, August 6, and 31: solicitors, Messrs. Adlington and Co., Bedford row, London, and Mr. Griffith, Peniarth, Denbighshire.

## DIVIDENDS.

August 10, W. S. Warwick, Billiter square, London, merchant—August 10, J. Exley, Riches court, Lime street, London, merchant—August 16, C. R. Guy, Helston, Cornwall, grocer—August 17, J. Forsell, Leicester, hoiser—September 3, W. Lorraine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, banker—August 10, Stanley and Watson, Leeds, cloth merchants—September 28, J. Doughty, Assembly Coffee House Tavern, Bristol, licensed victualler—August 28, P. W. Hammond, Droydsden, Lancashire, banker—August 31, W. Newall, jun., and A. Harrison, Manchester, grocers.

## CERTIFICATES—Aug. 10.

J. E. and F. New, High street, Aldgate, London, stationers—Phillips, Regent street, Middlesex, lamp manufacturer—Bennett, 28, York street, Portman square, Middlesex, lodginghouse-keeper—M'Cheane, Gloucester, merchant—W. and C. Burton, Bordesley, Warwickshire, iron bedstead manufacturers—Mason, Calver, Derbyshire, cotton spinner—Christie, Burdett street, Walworth common, Surrey, brewer—Cort, Blackburn, Lancashire, cotton spinner.

## PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Daves and Swards, Green Man public house, New street, Covent garden, victuallers—Coxon and Moore, jun., Sunderland, Durham, merchants—Frankham and Douglas, Bridge street, Southwark, hat manufacturers—Roberts and Radcliffe, Manchester, engineers—J. and M. Huthnance and Ashwin, Hayle, Cornwall, printers—Ottley and Broome, Manchester, wine merchants—Crine and Bervick, 25, Cannon street road, St. George, Middlesex, picture frame manufacturers—Sheffield and Maughan, jun., Old Fish street, Doctors' Commons, London, wine merchants—Briggs and Eastburn, Woodhouse Carr, Yorkshire, stovers—G. H. and R. S. Smith, Worthing, Sussex, grocers—Baker, Newton Bushell, Devonshire, and Bradford, Newton Abbott, ochre merchants—Currie and Bowman, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, booksellers—H. Hod-

son and the late W. Hodson, Burton Extra, Staffordshire, coal merchants—Stanley and Lillie, Liverpool, merchants—Kershaw and Buckley, Manchester, cotton dealers—Coupland, Liverpool, and Ross, jun., Manchester, commission agents—Smith and Cleverly, Southampton, grocers—Goodson and Westmacott, 27, Steward street, Spitalfields, silk manufacturers—Reckless and Davis, 304, Regent street, Spitalfields, and fancy goods—Badgley, 21, Lower Phillimore place, Kensington, and Coward, 2, Notting hill, Middlesex, apothecaries—Hardmeat and Healy, Wisbech, St. Peter's Cambridgeshire, ironmongers.

## SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

CRAIG, JOHN, Bridgend, Dalkeith, clothier, July 24, August 16. DONALDSON, CHARLES, deceased, formerly of Glasgow, and afterwards of Cambusbarrow, manufacturer, July 26, August 16.

DOBIE, THOMAS, Edinburgh, road contractor, July 23, August 13. BAXTER, JAMES, Curriehill, Perthshire, distiller, July 24, August 13. HARVEY, WILLIAM, jun., Campbeltown, tanner, July 23, August 13.

## BRITISH FUNDS.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per cent. Consols .....	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½
Ditto for Account .....	89½	89½	89½	90	90	89½
3 per cent. Reduced .....	89½	89½	89½	90	90	89½
3½ per cent. Reduced .....	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½
New 3½ per cent. ....	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½
Long Annuities .....	12½	12½	12½	—	13	13
Bank Stocks .....	170½	170	170	170	171	171½
India Stock .....	248	249	—	249	249	249
Exchequer Bills .....	16 pm.	16 pm.	16 pm.	16 pm.	16 pm.	16 pm.
India Bonds, 3 per cent. ....	7 pm.	5 pm.	4 pm.	—	6 pm.	6 pm.

## FOREIGN FUNDS.

Austrian .....	108½	Mexican .....	25½
Belgian .....	101	Peruvian .....	—
Brazilian .....	67½	Portuguese 5 per cents .....	56
Buenos Ayres .....	—	Ditto 3 per cents .....	17½
Columbian .....	19	Russian .....	114
Danish .....	78½	Spanish Active .....	19½
Dutch 2½ per cents .....	51	Ditto Passive .....	4½
Ditto 5 per cents .....	100½	Ditto Deferred .....	9½

## SHARES.

Railways—		London and Brighton .....	48
Birmingham and Derby .....	60	London and Croydon Trunk ..	13
Birmingham and Gloucester ..	62	London and Greenwich .....	7½
Blackwall .....	15	Ditto New .....	18
Bristol and Exeter .....	32	Manchester and Birmingham ..	24
Cheltenham and Gt. Western .....	24½	Manchester and Leeds .....	50
Eastern Counties .....	8½	Midland Counties .....	88
Edinburgh and Glasgow .....	38	Ditto Quarter Shares .....	29
Great North of England .....	—	North Midland .....	67
Great Western .....	80	Ditto New .....	39
Ditto New .....	56½	South Eastern and Dover .....	19
Ditto Fifth .....	8½	South Western .....	55
London and Birmingham .....	159	Ditto Tenth .....	13
Ditto Quarter Shares .....	24½		

## MARKETS.

## GRAIN, MARK LANE, July 19.

The supply of wheat last week was large, and there was a liberal supply to this morning's market. The unsettled state of the weather the last few days, and more unfavourable reports of the growing crops, have caused an extensive business to be done in wheat; and prices this morning are 1s. to 2s. higher on English and free foreign, and 2s. to 3s. on bonded wheat since this day week.

Flour is scarce, and ship flour is 1s. per sack higher. The few parcels of barley on sale realized slightly enhanced terms.

Malt moved off slowly at former rates. Oats were in good supply; the trade was firm at fully last week's currency, and in a few instances a small advance was obtained in fine fresh corn.

Peas and beans fully maintained prices, and there was some inquiry for bonded. A sample or two of new grey peas were offering, quality fine.

Wheat, Red New 56 to 66 .....	50 .. 53	Beans, Old .....	38 to 40
Fine .....	58 .. 60	Harrow .....	37 .. 39
White .....	58 .. 64	Peas, Hog .....	38 .. 41
Fine .....	64 .. 74	Maple .....	41 .. 44
Rye .....	33 .. 36	Boilers .....	36 .. 38
Barley .....	24 .. 29	Beans, Ticks .....	35 .. 36
Malting .....	32 to 34		

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR JULY 12.	AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF SIX WEEKS.	DUTY ON FOREIGN CORN FOR THE PRESENT WEEK.
Wheat ..... 64s. 3d.	Wheat ..... 63s. 1d.	Wheat ..... 23s. 8d.
Barley ..... 31 9	Barley ..... 30 11	Barley ..... 16 10
Oats ..... 22 2	Oats ..... 22 1	Oats ..... 13 9
Rye ..... 33 5	Rye ..... 34 11	Rye ..... 18 3
Beans ..... 38 3	Beans ..... 38 3	Beans ..... 19 6
Peas ..... 42 4	Peas ..... 39 0	Peas ..... 12 6

## PROVISIONS, LONDON, July 19.

Since our last report the price of the best foreign butter advanced 4s. to 6s. per cwt. owing to a diminished supply, and from this cause there was more business transacted in Irish; prices were the turn higher, but the buyers were neither numerous nor free, and the market closed rather weak than buoyant.

Bacon may be quoted 1s. to 2s. lower, and the sale dull. No improvement in the demand for hams; price 2s. to 3s. lower. Lard firm—demand steady. Beef and pork without alteration.

## HOPS, BOROUGH, July 19.

There is a great scarcity of hops, the growth of last year, which have nearly all got into the hands of the consumers. In old hops there is scarcely anything doing. The accounts from the plantations continue to speak favourably of the growth of the hines. The estimated duty is £165,000 to £170,000, and that for Worcester alone is £18,000.

## BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, July 19.

Owing to the supply of beasts being very moderate, and the attendance of buyers numerous, the beef trade was firm, and the quotations noted on this day seem to be well supported. There was a fair average arrival of sheep, and the inquiry for them was firm, but no advance was noted in the currencies. Lambs came slowly to hand, yet the demand for them was by no means brisk, at barely stationary prices. Calves moved off slowly at their quotations, and the same observation may be applied to pigs.

## Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).

Beef .....	3s. 6d. to 5s. 0d.	Pork .....	4s. 0d. to 4s. 10d.
Mutton .....	3 4 .. 4 8	Lamb .....	5 0 .. 5 10
Veal .....	4 2 .. 5 0		

## HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
Friday .....	487	8,412	134	456
Monday .....	2,223	23,700	127	617

## WOOL, July 19.

Down Teggs .....	1s. 0d. to 1s. 1d.	Flannel Wool .....	0s. 9d. to 1s. 1d.
Half-bred Hogs .....	1 0 .. 1 0½	Blanket Wool .....	0 5 .. 0 8
Ewes and Wethers .....	0 9 .. 0 10	Skin, Combing .....	0 11 .. 1 0½

## HAY, SMITHFIELD, July 19.—At per load of 36 trusses.

Coarse Meadow Hay .....	80s. to 85s.	New Clover Hay .....	80s. to 105s.
New ditto .....	65 .. 88	Old ditto .....	105 .. 126
Useful ditto .....	86 .. 90	Oat Straw .....	38 .. 40
Fine Upland and Rye Grass ..	92 .. 95	Wheat Straw .....	40 .. 49



## GROCERIES, TUESDAY, July 20.

**TEA.**—The public sales to-day consisted of 14,000 packages. There was a fair attendance of the trade, but no spirit was evinced in the biddings, the merchants for the most part having taxed their teas at prices equal to the sales of Tuesday last, which the buyers were not prepared to give, consequently, the bulk of the quantity put up was bought in. The proportion sold (about 5,600 packages) however established a decline of 1d. per lb. on the rates of Tuesday last for Twankay and the lower qualities of Congou, but showed no variation worthy of notice in other sorts. There was little business done in the Company's Congou, and the cash price receded to 2s. 3½d. per lb.

**COFFEE.**—The market is still quiet, but importers are not anxious sellers, and very little is offering. The public sales to-day comprised only 1,002 bags Ceylon, and 56 frazils 73 bales Mocha; the Java all sold at 66s. 6d. to 68s. for good ordinary, being

the full value; the latter went at 97s. to 102s. for good ordinary yellowish, which are full rates.

**SUGAR.**—The demand was brisk to-day from both grocers and refiners, and at the public sales an advance on the rates of Friday of 1s. per cwt. was established. 94 hhds. 12 tierces Barbadoes, and 276 hhds. 134 barrels St. Lucia were offered, which went off briskly, the former at 63s. to 69s. for middling to fine yellow, and low 62s. 6d. the latter fetched 68s. to 69s. for low to fine yellow, and good brown 57s. per cwt. The total sales of the week reach 1,100 hhds. and tierces.

**TALLOW.**—The demand for Russian Tallow continues very limited, to effect sales to any extent lower prices would have to be submitted to. The nearest quotations this afternoon on 'Change were 47s. on the spot, and 47s. 3d. for new to arrive.

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